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THE PHONOLOGY OF THE DIALECT OF
AURLAND, NORWAY

BY

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FOREWORD

The present work forms a part of studies begun during a stay in Aurland, Norway, in the summers of 1910 and 1912. During my first visit into the Parish I made a study particularly of the pronunciation and the inflexions of the dialect; on my second visit my effort was directed particularly toward securing as complete a record as possible of the word-stock of the dialect. In the chapter on the Distribution of the Sounds a considerable portion of the simple stems of the dialect is represented, but the complete account of the vocabulary of the dialect of Aurland will be reserved for a separate study, to be published elsewhere. I visited Gudvangen, Flaam and Aurland proper, but gave most attention to the speech of the last two, which are the largest settlements. These two are dialectically identical and make up what may be called East Aurland. Gudvangen and Underdal make up the other subdivision of the dialect, or West Aurland. Barring one very interesting phenomenon in the phonology affecting, e. g., a group of verb forms and certain pronominal forms, the two sub-dialects are, however, very similar. I have myself spoken the dialect from childhood, and as it, being West Norwegian, differs widely in pronunciation and in its inflexions from High Norwegian or Riksmål, which I began to learn from my seventh year, it has not been difficult to preserve the dialect pure. My study of the dialect in its original home was, then, as far as grammar is concerned, usually only a verification of the pronunciation and the forms in my own use of it or of observations made regarding the dialect as spoken by immigrants from Aurland in America.

The dialects of Sogn, of which Aurland forms a part, are treated briefly, chiefly from the side of pronunciation, by Dr. A. B. Larsen, in *Oversigt over de norske Bygdemål*, pp. 40-45. In his *Norske Bygdemaal* Hans Ross lists the Inner Sogn dialects

with the group of "Hordske Maal," in which the Sogn group is discussed on pp. 70-73. In the *American Dialect Notes* for 1905, pp. 25-54, I myself discussed the inflexions of noun, adjective, numerals and pronouns of the dialects of Sogn in general. These are the only accounts published of this group of dialects, which in many respects are so archaic, and yet in other features among the most modern of all West Norwegian dialects. The present work is an attempt to offer a more detailed account of the phonology of one of the most interesting of the group. It is offered as a small contribution to Norwegian dialect study; it is hoped that it will be found of value also in a larger way for Norwegian linguistic history.

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The University of Illinois, February 6, 1915.

ABBREVIATIONS OF WORKS REFERRED TO

- Aasen, *Gr.*==*Norsk Grammatik, Andet Oplag*, Kristiania, 1899.
 Aasen, *Ordb.*==*Norsk Ordbog, Forøget Udgave*, Kristiania, 1873.
Arkiv.==*Arkiv för nordisk Filologi*. Utgivet genom Axel Kock. Lund.
Bergens B.==*Bergens Bymål* af A. B. Larsen og Gerhard Stoltz, Kristiania, 1912.
 Falk og Torp.==*Etymologisk Ordbog over det norske og det danske Sprog*, ved Alf Torp og Hjalmar Falk. Kristiania, 1906.
Form. Hom.==*Fornnorska Homiliebokens Ljudlära*, af Elis Wadstein, Uppsala, 1890.
Fragm. R. A.==*Fragment R. A. 58 C. of the Konungs Skuggsjá*, by George T. Flom, *University of Illinois Studies*, IV, 2, Urbana, 1911.
 Fritzner, *Ordbog.*==*Ordbog over det gamle norske Sprog*, af J. Fritzner, I-III, Kristiania, 1886-1896.
Gl. no. Ordb.==*Gamalt norsk Ordbok*, ved M. Hægstad og Alf Torp, Kristiania, 1909.
Ordb. Shetl.==*Jakobsen's Etymologisk Ordbog over det norrøne Sprog paa Shetland*, København, 1908-1912.
Isl. Spr.==*Islandsk Sproglære. Et omrids*, af Finnur Jonsson, København, 1905.
Gl. Trønd.==*Gamalt Trøndermaal*, ved M. Hægstad, Kristiania, 1899.
Maalet i K.==*Maalet i dei gamle norske Kongebrævi*, ved M. Hægstad, Kristiania, 1903.
Maal og Minne.==*Maal og Minne, norske Studier*. Utgit af Bymaals-Laget ved Magnus Olsen. Kristiania, Norway.
 Noreen: *Gr.*==*Altisl. u. altn. Grammatik*. 3 aufl. Halle, 1903.
 Storm==*Norvegia "Norsk Lydskrift"*. Kristiania, 1881.
 Gram. Sogn.==*Grammar of the Dialect of Sogn, Norway*, by George T. Flom, *Dialect Notes*, New Haven, Conn. III, pp. 25-54.
No. Bygd.==*Norske Bygdemaal* ved Hans Ross, Kristiania, 1905-1909.
No. Bygd. Or.==*Oversigt over de norske Bygdemaal* af A. B. Larsen, Kristiania, 1898.
Kri. By.==*Kristiania Bymål* ved A. B. Larsen, Kristiania, 1907.
 Ross, *Ordb.*==*Norsk Ordbog, Tillæg til Aasen*. Kristiania, 1895.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

adj.=adjective.	num.=numeral
adv.=adverb.	Nw.=Norwegian.
Aurl.=dialect of Aurland.	O. Aurl.=Aurl. d. in Old Norse times.
conj.=conjunction.	O. Dan.=Old Danish.
cp.=compare.	O. N.=Old Norse.
Dan.=Danish.	O. Nw.=Old Norwegian.
def.=definite.	O. Sw.=Old Swedish.
dial.=dialect, diall.=dialects.	p.=page, pp.=pages.
Du.=Dutch.	p. prtc.=past participle.
e. g.=exempli gratia.	prep.=preposition.
Eng.=English.	pret.=preterite tense.
E. Nw.=East Norwegian.	pres.=present.
f.=feminine.	pl.=plural.
Fr.=French.	poss.=possessive.
gen.=genitive.	pron.=pronoun.
Ger.=German.	sb.=substantive.
H. G.=High German.	sg.=singular.
Icel.=Icelandic.	str.=strong.
indef.=indefinite.	vb.=verb.
interj.=interjection.	wk.=weak.
L. G.=Low German.	W. Nw.=West Norwegian.
m.=masculine.	
n.=neuter.	
<=from, or is derived from; >=to, or changed to.	

CORRIGENDA

On p. 10, line 8, change semi-colon to comma; p. 29, for *dēs* read *dæss* and for *lənȝe* read *lənȝe*; p. 31, for *niggå* read *mibbå*; p. 34, for *Underdål* read *Undördål*; p. 36, for *tjøn* read *tjõå*; p. 37, in the title read 'or' not 'of'; for *båis* read *båiså* and eliminate *guåistå*; p. 40, for *ⁱrår* read *ⁱrår*; p. 41, § 29, l. 3, for *ou* read *oⁱ*; p. 55, for *sreimå* read *srⁱimå*.

As all the special types were not available also as capitals and in eight point, capital *å*, *ē*, *ç*, *ı*, *û* and *ÿ* are left *A*, *E*, *I*, *U*, *Y*. Also therefore on p. 18, note, the two words cited are to be read with *åi* and on p. 19, note 2, *a* is to be read *å*. Furthermore for diphthongal *u* the writings *ⁱu* and *ⁱu* have both been used, but see especially § 17.

THE DIALECT OF AURLAND

The dialect with which this investigation deals forms a part of the southern group of the dialects of Inner or Eastern Sogn, being spoken on both sides of the Aurland Fjord and the Nærø Fjord, in the valleys to the south that lead to these fjords and in the inhabited parts of the surrounding heights.

Of the parishes of Sogn Aurland is bordered on the west and on the north by the settlement of Fresvik in the Parish of Leikanger, and on the northeast and east in part by the Parish of Lærdal. On its southern side Aurland extends from the southern extremity of Fresvik on the west around to Lærdal on the east, with which it connects at Liahøgda being bordered on the south by the districts of Voss, Hardanger and Hallingdal. In the first two of these districts closely related dialects with characteristic West Norwegian features are spoken, while the last forms at this point the most westerly extension of East Norwegian speech.

More specifically the Nærø Valley in western Aurland connects on the south with Vossestranden Parish of Voss; Underdal, which lies half-way between and runs somewhat parallel with the Nærø Fjord and the lower arm of the Aurland Fjord, joins on the south the Parish of Voss in Voss; the Flaam Valley connects with Ulvik Parish in Hardanger near Kleve and Baksahøgd south of Myrdal and at Opset west of Myrdal; the southern arm of the Valley of Aurlands Vangen, running south from Vasbygd Vatnet, connects through Vindedal with Ulvik Parish in Hardanger; the southwestern section of the valley connects, by way of Belle, Søn-jareim and Urvik, with Hol Parish in Hallingdal at a point a little south of and below Dyrenaasi; while the extreme eastern point of Aurland joins Aal Parish in Hallingdal about three kilometers northeast of Flaagrund Vatnet. In geographical extent Aurland is therefore a district of relatively considerable size with an area

of 1455.95 km, being the next largest of the sixteen parishes of Sogn.¹ In extent it covers 40.6 kilometers from north to south and 55.5 km. at its widest from east to west. In shape it forms a block with somewhat irregular sides slanting to the left at the top and resting on its flattened lower left-hand corner, where it joins Ulvik Parish. The lower right hand corner forms a square boundary line over against Hallingdal and Lærdal. The line that divides Aurland from Voss is quite irregular; the arms of the valleys of Nærø and Flaam penetrating here far beyond the line of demarkation between Aurland and Voss on the heights between them.

The line that bounds the Parish of Aurland² begins in the north on the left side of the Aurland Fjord about three kilometers south of Simlenæs in Fresvik,³ extending in a southwesterly direction over and south of Langefeld and west of Handedalseggen and Kolsætskaret, joining Vossastrondi at a point about half-way between Hylland and Sivle near Stalheim, which region was until 1733 a part of the Parish of Aurland. The line crosses the mountain at a point somewhat north of Skjierping, then, passing Underdals Strubene to Flenjanaasi, goes south to Raineggi then west again and over Jaaleeggen, then east through Stordalen and cuts across the southwestern part of Fosdalsaskavlen, then down over Eyljoseggen, coming out a little below Opset; then it runs along Gangdalen and southwest skirting Vossaskavlen, turning northeast at Baksahøgd, passing over Tjovedalsbrotet, then here over Hallingskei by Skomaahøgdene. The point of juncture with Ulvik and Hol parishes is at Bakkehellertunga; from here the line runs almost straight northeast, cutting off the northern end of Lake Kongsheller, and topping Vampernaasi skirts the southern shore of Lake Flaagrud. The line between Aurland and Lærdal then runs up northwest below Graydalsnaasi, north of Grindabunuten, across Lysegrund Vatn up to the southern side of Sauanaasi; here the line turns west then north of Lake Tiss to Hodna, up the latter past Kalleklet and west at a point a little

¹Lyster is the largest with an area of 1559.87 km. The total area of the sixteen parishes of Sogn is 10,504.61.

²This boundary line is here traced from the official *Kart over nordre Bergenhuss Amt*.

³i. e. about three km. north of Aksnes in Aurland.

south of Varahaug along somewhat east and north of Graanaasi, rounding Storebotten Vatnet then west and down to the Aurland Fjord at a point directly opposite Simlenæs in Fresvik.

Aurland forms then a group of valley settlements bound together by the fjords that run through them and separated from the nearest parishes on a large portion of its border by mountains and glaciers to a height of usually about 1600 meters. The cultivated and inhabited area measures .6% of the whole area of the parish.¹ Within its own territory its four valleys are also divided by mountains. From Hallingdal, e. g., it is separated by the mountain plain between Klovefjeld and Liahøgda, which is pierced only by the very sparsely settled lower extension of Aurland Valley which comes out below Dyrenaasi. The same mountain, stretching north to the Sognefjord, separates Aurland from Lærdal. On the south Storskavlen and Skomaabræ within Aurland and Vossaskavlen within Voss divide it in the same way from Hardanger. From Voss Parish in Voss and from Vik and Fresvik in the northwest Aurland is similarly separated by a succession of mountains.

On the other hand there are also certain natural avenues of intercourse with neighboring settlements both north and south. The most important of these was of-course the Aurland Fjord, which also became the main avenue of communication with the outer world. Through it Aurland was in direct touch with the Parish of Leikanger, directly north of it. Removal from one parish to the other and interchange by marriage between inhabitants of the two have of-course taken place. On the south the contact was perhaps closest between Nærødalen and Vossevangen. It would seem that Stalheim at the upper end of the Næro Valley would be the natural boundary line between the two parishes and we have spoken above of the fact that such was actually the division until 1733. Linguistically it is difficult to set a dividing line at any one point, one shades so gradually into the other here. I shall mention

¹According to its area Aurland is one of the most sparsely settled regions of Western Norway, having only 1.92 inhabitants per km. In Borgund the ratio is 1.35; in Jostedalen 1.80; in Aardal 1.36; in Leikanger 5.53; Vik 5.03. and Sogndal 8.16. See Helland's *Topografisk-Statistisk Beskrivelse over nordre Bergenhus Amt*, I, p. 3.

only the very slight diphthongisation of the old long vowels, which Vossastrondi and Nærødalen have in common.

Another avenue of intercourse with the south was by way of Opset and the Myrdal region through the Flaam Valley. The former borders on Voss, while at Myrdal the way of communication with Ulvik in Hardanger led by way of Gravehalsen and Runddalen. Permanent exchange of population was of course very limited formerly, but the extensive emigration of the XIXth century, especially to America, sometimes led to the sale of an estate to a settler from Voss or Hardanger. Thus the estate of Kaurdal is now owned by one who has moved in from Voss while Melhus, a little farther down the valley, is inhabited by a family that came from Hardanger.

At these points then the dialect of Aurland gradually merges into the non-Sogn dialects of Voss and Hardanger; indeed some of the characteristic features of Aurl. are also found in these localities. Thus the vowel *i* in *litt* or *titt*, or the high *e* in, e. g., *blēs*, *brēr*, Aurl. shares in common with Hardanger; but Aurl. also has the vowels *ɛ* (*lɛtt*, *tɛtt*) and *æ* or *ɛ* (*blæs*, *blɛs*) in these words, in which it agrees with Sogn in general and with Voss. Also, Aurl., especially the southern and western parts of it, shares with Voss-Hardanger the phenomenon of the palatalisation of *k* and *g* before a palatal vowel, but this pronunciation is much less common in Aurl.; by the side of *bättjɛn* appears also the form *bäkken*, which is rather more characteristic of Inner Sogn than is the former.

On the southeast Aurl. has as its neighbor the E. Norw. dialect of Hol in Hallingdal. The road to Hol led through Flaam and over the mountain at Tarven by way of Vindedal and Vargebræ, or through the southern arms of Aurland Valley and over the mountains. It is to be regarded as a direct loan on the part of Aurl. from Hallingdal when in the eastern part of it the Hall. dial. word *sralla*, 'talk,' is now used. The dialects of Aurland and Hallingdal have in common further, e. g., the reduced pronominal forms, 1 pers. sg. nom., *é*, obj., *mé*, 2 pers., sg., obj., *dé*, refl., *sé*, a phenomenon in which East Aurl. coincides with Hallingdal and differs from West Aurl.

DESCRIPTIVE PHONOLOGY

PHONETIC NOTATION

Vowels

1. The dialect of Aurland has the following vowels:¹

â, high *a*. The *a* of West Norw. *mann*, Swedish *man*, German *Mann*.

ã, West Norw. *â*. Not so close as the usual Norw. *â* in *gå*; nearly as wide as and often identical with the vowel in English *all* and *law*. I write this vowel *â*, however, not *ã*.

e, close *e*. The European close *e* of Norw. *se*, German *sehr* and French *été*. Rare in Aurl.

ē, open *e*. Telemarken and Sogn *e* in *hest*, *lett*; as in German *fett*, and English *let*.

ê, raised *e*. The *e* of *tre* as pronounced in West Telemarken, a sound that is intermediate between the *i* in English *hit* and the European close *e*.

ə, vague *e*. The slack and indistinct *e* of Scandinavian, German and English in unstressed syllables, as German, *Knabe*, English *better*.

î, half open *i*. The East Norw. *i* in *fisk*, not so narrow as the East Norw. and "Riksmål" Norw. long *i* (that is European *i* as in French *fini*, English *mich*). Rare in Aurl.

ɪ, open *i*. West Norw. *i* in *fisk*; the *i* in English *hit*, North German *bin*, and of, e. g., Skuttung Sw. dial. *ting*. The vowel *ɪ* is intermediate between *i* and *ê* but slightly more retracted than these.

ï, a slightly labialised *i*. Resembles the *e* in English *pretty*; occurs in the diphthong *äi* in Aurl. and elsewhere in Norw. diall. in the same diphthong (*oi*, *öi*).

¹The notation employed is that of Professor Storm's "Norsk Lydskrift," *Norvegia*, I, to which is here added the symbol *â*. For *u* with single dot I use *ú*.

o, Norwegian close *o*. The regular Norwegian very close *o*, as in *bo*, *god*, etc. Rare in Aurl.

o, European close *o*. The half-open vowel of German *Sohn* and French *chaud*, the first *o* in English *nobody* or the first element of the *o* in English *no*. Rare in Aurl.

ø, open *â*. European open *o*. The *o* in Norw. *godt*, Swedish *gott*, German *Gott*. London English *o* in *not* or the *a* in Cockney *ask*; in American English the vowel in *daughter* when the word is quite unstressed in the sentence. Wider than *â*.

u, European *u*. The vowel in Danish *hus*, German *du*, French *sou* and Finnish-Swedish long *u*, as in *du*.

û, wide *u*. Between *u* and *o*, but has the rounding of *u*. It is the West Norw. *u* in *dûmm*, *gûd'l*, *gûl*; near the *u* in English *poor*, but with a trifle more of the *o*-quality, and is therefore very near to the Swedish *o* in *bo*.

û, wide *u*. Between *u* and *ø*, close to *u* in Swedish *stund*.

ÿ, palatalised *u*. Between *u* and *y*. Like the close *u* in Swedish *hus* and somewhat closer than the *u* in East Norw. *hus*. Somewhat like the Dutch *u*, as in *zullen*.

y, close *y*. Like the vowel in Danish *lys*, French *lu*, German *müde*, Dutch *ruur*. The same symbol is employed for the slightly more open sound as in Dan. *lykke*, German *Hütte*.

ÿ, wide *y*. The sound is intermediate in pitch between the *ÿ* and the *ö* in German *dünn* and *Söhne*. Is West Norw. *y* in *dÿr*, 'door', and Skuttung Sw. dial. *syster*.

a, broad *e*. The vowel in East Norw. *præst*, French *bête*, Swedish *äta*, or *ai* in English *fair*.¹

ø, close *ö*. The vowel in Norwegian *søt*, French *peu*, German *Söhne* and Scotch *guid*.

ö, open *ö*. The vowel in Norwegian *søtt*, *øks*, German *Götter*, French *neuf* and Swedish *öppen*.

o, low *ø*. Like the *ö* in East Norw. diall. *för*, *dör* and Swedish *tör*; similar to the vowel in English *hurt* or *sir* but slightly lower and more retracted. It is a sound that is produced with the tongue in the lowered position for *a*, while the lips remain partially narrowed as for *ö*.

¹That is without the glide of the vowel in *bare*, *fair*, etc., in, chiefly dialectal, American English.

§ 2. The vowels of the dialect of Aurland may therefore be tabulated as follows:

TABLE OF VOWELS

		Front		Mixed		Back	
		non-labialized	labialized	non-labialized	labialized	non-labialized	labialized
High	narrow		y				u
	wide	i	ĩ		ü		ũ
Mid	narrow	é	ø				o
	wide	e	œ	ə		â	o
Low	narrow	a	æ				ä
	wide						ø

There are three kinds of diphthongs, which here will be designated as diphthongs of the first series, the second series and the third series respectively. They are:

First series (full diphthongs) : *ai, au, æu, (əu, œu* and sometimes *æu)* and *ai*.

Second series (half diphthongs) : *ei, ou, eu, ey*.

Third series (short half diphthongs) : *ei, ou, eu, ey*.

See discussion of diphthongs below.

The length of a vowel is indicated, when this seems necessary, by a short horizontal line over it for long vowel and the usual curved line for short vowel.

The short sound in the second series of diphthongs is written in small types, thus *ei, ou*. The short diphthongs of the third series, where both sounds are short, are, however, not written *ei, ou*, etc., but *ei, ou*, with a view to indicating the more prominent sound.

A circumflex over a vowel indicates compound accent or double tonal quality, e. g., *sân dû* (= *sâ hân dû?*).

CONSONANTS

§3. The consonants of the dialect of Aurland are the following:

b, voiced stop, as regularly in Norwegian, or as in English *bid* and in North German *bei*.

d, voiced stop, as regularly in Norwegian, or as in English *day* and North German *dein*.

ɖ, palatal *d*, like *g* in English *age* or *siege* or *dg* in *bridge*. Is common in the combination *ɖɖj* from older *ggj* in West Norwegian dialects.

f, labiodental, as in Norwegian *få* or English *fair*.

g, voiced stop, as in Norwegian *gate*, English *go*, French *gant*.

h, spiritus asper, as in Norwegian *have*, English *have*, German *haben*.

j, the usual palatal *j* of the Scandinavian languages, German and Dutch, as in the word *ja*; the *y* in English *yet* or the *i* in French *aïeul*.

k, the voiceless stop of Norwegian *kan*, German *kann* and English *can*.

ɕ, palatalised *k*, a mid-palatal, intermediate between *tj* and *k*. Produced a little back of the tongue-position for *t*, and hence somewhat less dental in quality.

l, *m*, *n*, the usual *l*, *m*, *n*, as in English *let*, *men* and *now*.

ɲ, palatalised *n* like the nasal in the Norwegian name *Vinje* or in French *ligner* and English *senior*.

ŋ, velar *n*, composite *n+g* as in Norwegian *sang*, English *ring* and German *lang*.

p, the voiceless stop, as in French *frapper* or the first *p* in English *proper*. See below.

r, trilled *r*, as in Norwegian *ro*, *vare*, Scotch *bairn* or Dutch *mar*, or as in High Swedish in the words *rak* or *darra*.

s, the voiceless spirant, as regularly in the Scandinavian languages or as in Dutch. The *s* of English *see* and German *was*.

ɕ, palatalised *s*, as in West Norwegian *ɕje* or in the Frisian dialect of Helgoland in the word *stjüt*, 'shoot'.

ʃ, like English *sh* in *she* or French *ch* in *chez*.

t, the usual voiceless stop, as in English *tree*, Norwegian *tal*. See below.

tɕ, palatalised *t*, composite of *t* and *j*; like *tj* in Swedish *tjokk*, *ch* and *tch* in English *church*, *latch* and *wretch*. Common in

West Norwegian dialects in the combination *ttj* from older *kkj*, as Voss *söttja*, 'sink'.

v, the usual voiced spirant of Norwegian *vet*, or as German and Dutch *w* (as *wohl*, *weten*). Less spirantal than the English *v*, the contact between the teeth and the lower lip is laxer, less tense, than in English.

§ 4. The consonant system of the dialect of Aurland may then be tabulated as follows with reference to the position of the speech-organs in the production of the sound:

TABLE OF CONSONANTS

		Labials		Linguals				Laryn geal
		Bilabials	Labio- dentals	Dentals	Palatals		Velars	
					front	mid		
Explosives	{ voiceless	<i>p</i>		<i>t</i>	<i>t̥</i>	<i>ʃ̥</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>h</i>
	{ voiced	<i>b</i>		<i>d</i>	<i>d̥</i>		<i>g</i>	
Spirants	{ voiceless		<i>f</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>š̥</i> <i>ʃ̥</i>			
	{ voiced		<i>v</i>			<i>j</i>		
Liquids	{ split			<i>l</i>				
	{ broken (trilled)			<i>r</i>				
Nasals	{ voiced	<i>m</i>		<i>n</i>	<i>ɲ</i>		<i>ŋ</i>	

The length of consonants is indicated by doubling, as *söttt*, *lęddjja*.

An apostrophe (') indicates that the consonant before which it is put is vocalic and forms a syllable by itself, e. g., *hät'n*, definite of *hätt*, *bäd'n*, *häd'l*, etc.

Where it seems desirable to indicate accent the acute accent-mark will be used, thus *tibä'kers*. Primary and secondary stress in a word may also be indicated by the reduced numerals, as, *hää¹lämo²t*.

A bracket indicates that the letter so enclosed is not pronounced by all speakers or that the form without the bracketed

letter is a variant generally recognized. If the second of two like consonants is thus enclosed it means that the consonant may be short or long, thus, *həd[d]nā*.

The signs < and > are either etymological in their signification or indicate a sound law, the word or form opposite the single point being the source or the earlier one. Thus, *stā* < Old Norwegian *staðr* indicates that O. Norw. *staðr* is the source of the dialectal *stā*, while *a* regularly > *āũ* means that earlier *a* has become *āũ*.

A star before a word indicates that the word is theoretical, not recorded anywhere but one which must be assumed to have existed.

Aurland words are cited in italics. Foreign words are also given in italics preceded by the designation of the language from which the word is taken.

QUANTITY

§ 5. Accent will be discussed here only in so far as it affects quantity. The accented syllable is regularly long, that is, 1), either the vowel is long, e. g., *varā*, *h^eusi*, or 2), the consonant is long, the preceding vowel being short, e. g., *h^end^l*, *l^ett^e*. This is the general rule in Norwegian, to which there are local exceptions, however; the conditions may not always be quite so simple.

As far as Aurl. is concerned the rule requires a slight amplification in each of its two parts. First as regards the second part, there exists the combination long vowel + long consonant but its scope is limited. E. g., in the neuter form of adjectives with a diphthong followed by *s* the diphthong remains half-long or long, it is not weakened to the brevity of a simple vowel + a double consonant, as *larus*, *larust*. Similarly in the same combination in other grammatical forms as *arusā*, pret., *arustā*; *rāisā*, pret., *rāist^e*; *lāisā*, pret., *lāist^e*; *kūsā*, pret., *knust^e*.¹

Before *pt* in the preterite or the past, prt^e. of verbs with a long vowel, the vowel remains long or half-long, though there is evidenced a tendency toward the pronunciation with the short vowel, at least in some words, e. g., *sōⁿpā*, pret., *sōⁿpt^e* or *sōⁿpt^o*, (even *sōⁿpt^o*); *stūpā*, pret., *stūpt^e* or *stūpt^o*; *kn^eīpā*, pret., *kn^eīpt^e*

¹Distinctly short, however, before *tt* and *dd*, as in *braitt*, *braidd*.

or *kn^eiptç*. The past participle of these verbs may be *sō^upt*, *stūpt*, *kn^eipt* or *sō^upt*, *stūpt*, *kn^eipt* (*sōpt*, *knept*).¹

Also before *rt* and *rd* the length of the preceding vowel may be preserved. Examples: *stō^ur*, neut., *stō^urt* or *stō^urt*, (also *stōrt*) ; *sē^ur*, neut., *sē^urt* or *sē^urt*; *hāirā*, pret., *hāirda*, p.prtc., *hāirt* with long or short vowel and similarly *lērā*, pret., *lērde*, p.prtc., *lert*.

With regard to the first part of the rule, there is usually a difference in the length of the vowel as between words of the combination, original short vowel + short consonant, and those whose vowel was originally long. The vowel of the latter, which now is diphthongal (see § 6), is slightly longer than that of the former, so, e. g., longer in *tēigā*, *rēisā*, *lugā* and *bjō^uā* than in *fārā*, *svārā*, *dāgā*, pl., *rēkā* and *fūrā*.

A small group of words vary as between a short and a long vowel, e. g., *mūrro* and *mō^uro*; the latter is usually the pronunciation of older people and is also the regular Aurl. form.

Unstressed syllables are regularly short; that is, a final unstressed vowel is short, or if the syllable be composed of vowel + consonant both are short. This is the rule, but the length may vary somewhat, e. g., the final diphthong of the definite form of feminines of the type *kānān* is longer than the usual unstressed final vowel, as e. g., in the indef. *kānā*.²

Also certain endings are half-long, syllables with long vowel or vowel + a consonant group, as *—ing* (*—ning*, *—ling*) ; further also the second element of compounds remains half-long. In both cases the syllable in question has secondary stress; e. g., *jcr¹nuŋ²*, *hjr¹duŋ²*, *krj¹p¹luŋ²*; *b⁰y¹kār²*, *spw¹lcmānu²*. In such cases we have then two syllables, each of which by itself would be long but in composition they make up a long stressed syllable followed by a half-long syllable.

As regards the effect of this upon the quality of the vowel in the half-long syllable the rule will be found to be that in a syllable that is half-long by reason of vocalic length the vowel retains its

¹On the quality of the long *u* see below, § 6. Observe that in this third form of the p.prtc. there is also a change in the quality of the *u* of *stūpt* in that, like *sōpt*, it assumes pure monophthongal quality.

²The short definite plural is only apparently an exception to the rule, for here the definite ending is syllabic, so that *gutadn* = *gutad'n*, the unstressed ending—*ad* remaining short.

quality of a long vowel, thus *håndrê*, not *håndri*. Hence the raised *ê* here but the wide *i* in the ending—*my* (*iy*).

THE QUALITY OF THE SOUNDS

§ 6. From the analysis of vowel-sounds in the table above we see that the dialect of Aurland contains the following twenty-two vowels: *â, â, e, ê, é, ə, i, î, ö, o, ø, u, û, ú, ü, y, ý, w, ø, œ, æ*, and as diphthongs various combinations of these.

The most striking characteristic of this vowel system is the preponderance of wide vowels and diphthongs and diphthongal sounds. Thus the high-front vowel is not narrow or half-open as in Riksmål Norwegian, in Swedish, Danish, High German and French, but is a wide vowel, as in English and North German. Similarly the corresponding rounded vowel *ý*, is not a narrow vowel as usually in Norwegian, Swedish and Danish, but a wide vowel whose relation to the narrow *y* is exactly the same as that of the *i* to the Scandinavian narrow *i*. In these respects and also in other features our dialect exhibits characteristics that are common to a group of West Norwegian dialects which we might designate as Central West Norw. or the Fjord dialects, embracing especially Sogn, Voss, Hardanger, Nordhordland and Bergen.¹ The wide rounded high-front vowel *ý* has its home especially here in Scandinavian linguistic territory. It is also found elsewhere, e. g., south in West Telemarken, and locally in Sweden as in the dialect of Skuttung, Uppland.

There is a corresponding development in the case of *u* in the dialect of Aurland. Its *u* (*û*) is a wide vowel which approaches the mid-position of narrow *o* but remains essentially high in quality. It is not to be confused with the close Swedish *o*, which occupies a position intermediate between our *û* and the close East Norwegian *o*. Outside of Norwegian this *û* finds its nearest counterpart, perhaps, in a rare dialectal Swedish *u*, a kind of composite of *u* and *o* and etymologically corresponding to both, as *hun* for High Swedish *hund* and *hon*, which occurs, e. g., in Upper Da-

¹A. E. Larsen's "Bergenske mål" includes the coast dialects of Søndhordland and Nordhordland and the inner settlements of Hardanger, Voss and inner and central Sogn. These he then subdivides into 1, Hordalands mål, and, 2, Indre bergenske mål. *Oversigt over de norske Bygdemål*, pp. 71-75.

larne, Halland and Skåne². In our dialect the long *u* has regularly been diphthongised, so that with few exceptions *û* is confined to the short vowel, a limitation which also affects the distribution of the wide *y* and the wide *i*.

The extensive diphthongisation of Aurl. is represented by three series of diphthongs, the second and third of which correspond to simple vowels in Old Norwegian and Riksmål Norwegian to-day. The O. Norw. long vowels *i*, *u*, *y*, have become glide-vowels, in uttering which a beat of mid-vowel quality precedes the longer part of the vowel which is of high-vowel quality.

The diphthongal quality is distinct and is found in all parts of Aurland in the case of older *ī* and *ȳ*. In the case of older *ū* the diphthongal quality is less noticeable and many speakers utter a pure *u*-vowel. The diphthong *^ei* contains the only occurrence of narrow *e* and *i* found in Aurl., except in so far as the tendency to monophthongise *^ei* before a consonant group occasionally seems to result in a pure *ē*-sound; see below.

Older *ū* and *ȳ* are, as said, pronounced with the tongue at first in mid-position; the initial part of the diphthong is qualitatively wider than the final element. In each case, however, the initial element is colored by the quality of the following long vowel. In the first case, if diphthongal pronunciation is actually present, the initial short vowel is most often *ú* in Aurl. When the vowel is shortened the diphthongal quality tends to disappear. As the 'Vorschlag' is slight among most speakers in Aurl. I have in words of this class generally written *u*.

The diphthong resulting from older *ȳ* has as its first element a sound that is best represented perhaps by *ȳ*, but as generally spoken does not seem quite so high nor rounded quite so much. I have therefore written *^ey*. When short, i. e. as a diphthong of the third series, it becomes distinctly *ȳy* or even *üy*.

The diphthong *^ei*, when shortened before a consonant group, as in *kv^eild* from *kv^eildá*, tends to a lowering of its second element resulting in a long narrow *e*, *kvēld*.

The equivalent of the Old Norw. long *o* is a diphthong with a

²Noreen, *Vårt Språk*, I, 528.

u-vanish. The main element of the diphthong is the close (often European) *o*, the second is the European *u*.

§ 7. The *e*-sounds are of four kinds. Of these, however, the regular Norwegian narrow *e* is very limited in its use, occurring only in the diphthongs of the second and third series and in $\bar{e} <^e i$ as above. The wide ϵ , which is found both short and long, is similar to the wide *e* of West Norw. in general, but tends to drop to low position (*a*) before short *r*, as in *tjærump*, *tjæråld*,¹ before *r*+consonant, before *m*, as *femm* or *fæmm*, *hempå* or *hæmpå*, *fræmmånde*, and to some extent before *l*+consonant, or *s*-combinations as in *helst* (*hælst*), *flæk* (*flæsk*), *hest* (*hæst*), before *ft* in *tjæft* (*tjæft*), and before *r* in *bræ*, *brær*. Cp. also *blæk* and *blæs*. Finally the personal pronouns *eg*, *mæg*, *dæg*, and *sæg* are often pronounced *æg*, *mæg*, *dæg* and *sæg*, and the noun *væg* may become *væg*.

The fourth *e* is a higher or very narrow *e* which represents historically the narrow *e* of Norwegian in general, as in *jé*, *kné*, *rétå*. With this has coincided the long open *i*, as in *bé* < O. Nw. *biðja*; *ré* < O. Nw. *riðr*, etc. The difference between *i* and $\bar{e}$ is very slight in the pronunciation of many speakers, indeed the two seem sometimes to coincide, the resultant vowel being then usually $\bar{e}$. In the pronunciation of these speakers the vowel *i* is therefore entirely lacking, except as it enters into the diphthong $^e i$. But there seems clearly to be a difference among most speakers, the short sound being regularly *i* and the long $\bar{e}$. The long *i* tended to become $\bar{e}$ under a double influence, first, that of the $\bar{e} < \bar{e}$, qualitatively closely related to it and with which it tended to coincide, and second, by the influence of the tendency in the high vowels of the dialect to be lowered to mid-position the wider of the two vowels came to establish itself in both classes of words. Among those speakers who also pronounce short *i* as $\bar{e}$ the substitution has therefore also proceeded so far as to include the sound *i* in all syllables whether long or short.

§ 8. The $\bar{u}$ -sound is a wide vowel corresponding to the front vowels in the quality of width. It is therefore a sound that is similar to the English *u* in *pull* and *poor* and very similar to German $\bar{u}$ as in *und*, especially perhaps North German $\bar{u}$.

¹See the vowel $\bar{a}$ below.

There is to me no appreciable difference between the long and the short $\hat{u}$.¹ Among some speakers the two are pronounced with a vowel of *o*-quality (mid-back-narrow) but as usually spoken it is a high-back and not a mid-back vowel; I have therefore used the writing $\hat{u}$ and have so written both long and short vowel in this class of words. Older $\bar{u}$ when preserved as a simple vowel is a normal (European) *u*; see above. As regards $\hat{a}$ and ϱ I have used the former symbol to designate the narrower sound, which is usually long, and ϱ for the wider one which is most often short. The long $\hat{a}$ is nearly like *a* in *fall* or *aur* in *laur* but not quite so deep; the tongue is somewhat higher and less tense, a little nearer to mid-position in $\hat{a}$ than in the English sound; ϱ is slightly wider, but many speakers use the same sound whether long or short, and then usually the more open one.

The vowels α and ϵ tend to glide over into one another,—see above § 7; but it seems to me the true α -sound is comparatively limited in its use in the dialect of Aurland. It is always used in the present indic. α from *vará*, in *lará*, *har*, *val*, *fa*, *kratur* and in a few other words. In most of the words in the list given with α below under Distribution of the Vowels many speakers regularly pronounce ϵ .

There are three $\hat{o}$ -sounds in Aurl., but only the two mid-vowels ϕ and $\hat{o}$ are common. Of these the narrow vowel is the more constant. $\hat{o}$ and α are often very similar or pass over into one another, but among most speakers the long vowel before *r* is somewhat lower than elsewhere, as, e. g., in *fær*, *smær*.

§9. Relative to the diphthongs the following is to be noted: the second element of the diphthongs $\hat{au}$ and $\hat{a}\hat{u}$ is the open vowel that is the usual one in Aurl. when the vowel stands alone. It does not seem to me that the second element in $\hat{a}\hat{u}$ ever becomes *o* as in some parts of Sogn.² The equivalent of the old *au* is αu or ϕu but also often $\hat{o}u$ and αu . In the usual pronunciation the first element is clearly rounded and low.

The diphthong which represents O. Norw. *øy* (*ay*) has been unrounded in its second element but not wholly fronted to the position of *i*, the sound is one that lies in between *i* and *y*, but

¹As there is, e. g., in English *pull* and *pool*, *full* and *fool*.

²According to Larson and Ross both.

it will usually be found to have a trifle wider quality than the corresponding second element in the Riksmål Norwegian diphthong *õi*. The first element of this diphthong in Aurl. is an open low-back-round vowel, which as most commonly pronounced coincides with the half-open vowel of West Norw. *lâv*, or English *all*. It is also often of the opener quality, in which case it is to be written *øĩ*.

§10. The consonants of the dialect of Aurland are: *b, d, ð, f, g, h, j, k, ĸ, l, m, n, ŋ, p, r, s, ʂ, š, t, t̥, and v*.

To the definitions given under the phonetic notation of consonants it will be necessary to add here only the following explanations.

The dialect of Aurland does not distinguish between the equivalents of O. Norw. *sj*, *skj*, and *stj*. These are all to-day represented by *sj*, or by *š*, regularly the former. That is, the *s* is a palatalised voiceless sibilant, but the sound-complex *s+j*, or *s+the kj-complex* or the *tj-complex* have not merged into a composite sound with a prominent breadth-element as in English and German. This is the prevailing pronunciation, by the side of which there is sometimes evidenced the tendency to produce the sound *š*.

In some parts of the Fjord dialect region there is a difference in the pronunciation of the equivalents of older *sj*—*stj*— and *skj*. Thus in Hardanger, the equivalent of older *skj* is to-day *st̥*.¹ This is nowhere evidenced in Aurland, our dialect agreeing with that of Voss in that all three have coincided, but I am inclined to think that in Voss the two elements *s+j* are usually heard more distinctly, i. e., have not gone quite so far toward combining.

There is not any longer any distinction between the equivalents of older *tj*, and *kj* in the dialect of Aurland, the result is here a composite as the English *ch* in *church*. *Tj* and *kj* early coincided through a transitional sound that may be represented by *tt̥j* or *tt̥s*, and is in actual existence, approximately at any rate, in the *tt̥j* of such words as *vittja* and *lüttja* in High Swedish. In the transitional sound between *k* and the composite of to-day the point of contact between the tongue and the palate was higher and farther back, the earliest stage of which would have been the palatal *k* of Old Icelandic *kenna*. In the completer palatalisation

¹About as *stj* in the dialect of Helgoland, Friesland.

of both they coincided just in front of the point where the roof of the tongue touched the palate in uttering the sound *j*. The resultant fricative has, therefore, distinctly a dental quality, as the English *ch* in *church* and as the corresponding sound in Swedish, but distinctly different from that of Riksmål Norwegian, dialectal East-Norwegian and the variant of it in central Swedish and High Swedish. In our dialect, then, the symbol *t̥* will represent both *tj* and *kj* of the literary Scandinavian languages, a condition which is found in many Norwegian-Swedish dialects.

As has been said speakers make no distinction between the two, they are both noticeably dental in quality. Nevertheless it seems that among many speakers at least there is a slight variation as regards forward or backward position according to the nature of the preceding vowel. While the initial stop-sound is still dental and not velar, it is in these cases a little nearer the velar position in e. g., the word *rä̃ttjå* than in *sp̃ttj̃e*, or in *kr̃ttj̃e* or *m̃̊ytj̃e* than in *r̃̊ettj̃e*. On the other hand the dental quality becomes somewhat accentuated when long as in *sittjå* or *söttjå*. Both are, it appears, individual variations in pronunciation, which, as far as they may be taken as representing any fixed tendency or what survives of a former tendency, may be designated as 1, a tendency toward more pronounced dental quality when long and following a short vowel, that is when geminated, and 2, to assume a more velar position after back or low vowels, but the latter at any rate is not consistently evidenced.

Relative to the palatalised nasal the palatal quality is undoubtedly somewhat less pronounced before *t̥* than before *j*. In the former position the *n* preserves its purer *n*-quality; in pronouncing *m̃ttj̃e*, e. g., the tip of the tongue is somewhat nearer to the front, nearer to the position for uttering *n*, than it is in pronouncing the *n* of *m̃j̃en* or *d̃jñjå*.

In the combinations *dl* and *dn* the *d* does not have its usual quality as an explosive but is pronounced with a slackening of the tongue and seems to take on something of the quality of the following *l* or *n*. The pronunciation varies, however; it is often a clear and vigorous *dd'l* or *ddt'l*, regularly so after a short vowel. But more often it is a sound in which the *d* is weak and short, and the whole sound a kind of intermediate between *dl* and *ll* in the

case of *dl*, and one that is intermediate between *du* and *nn* in the case of *dn*.

As regards the voiceless stops the aspiration is in all positions very slight except in very emphatic utterance. It is less than, e. g., either in English or German or in High Swedish before vowels. It stands nearest to that of the Finnish-Swedish or the English stop before a consonant or as in High Swedish after *s*. The voiceless stops may therefore always be written *p*, *t*, *k* in our dialect.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS IN STRESSED POSITION

The lists given are intended to be complete only as regards the stems actually occurring;¹ of groups of words representing the same stem therefore, as a primary word, derivatives of it and compounds of it with other words, only one will as a rule be cited. Definitions will ordinarily not be given.

VOWELS

ä

§11. This vowel occurs with great frequency in Aurl. It is found both long and short in a large number of words and in the diphthongs *äi* and *äu*.

Long *ä* occurs in the following words:

ädr̥ent, *äd'l*, *ädr̥essä*, *äg̊ent*, *äkä*, *äko^urt*, *äl*, *älä*, *älun*, *äpä*, *ätjän*, *ät̊est*, *äv̊isä*,

bä, pret., *bädä*, *bäd'n*, *bäk*, *bäkä*, *bäl*, *bäsä* (*päü*), *bät̊e*, *blä*, *bräsä*,

dä, pr., *däg*, *däl*, *dälär*, *dänä*, *där*, *däto*, *drä*, *dräp*, pret., *dräv*, *fäb'l*, *fäk*, *fät*, *fätä*, *fär*, *färä*, *färe*, *fjäs*, *fläg*, *fläk*, *flät*, *fräsä*, *gäd'n*, *gälä*, *gäl'n*, *gäpä*, *gär*, *gätä*, *glä*, adj., *glä*, vb., *glänä*, *gläs*, *gnägä*, *grä*, *gräs*, *gräv*,

hä, *häg̊e*, *häk̊e*, *hän̊e*, *här*, *häre*, *Här̊nn̊*, *hät*, *häv*,

jä, *jägä*, *jäk̊ed'l*, *jäs̊e*,

¹The words are taken from my own Ms. of a *Glossary of the Dialect of Aurland* which as yet is probably far from being a complete record of the words used in Aurland.

káká, kár, kára, Kári, káva, klágá, kláká, klár, kläre, knäs, krüge, kränge, krär.

lä, pret., lä, sb., lägá, lās, pret., lätje.

mäge, mäger, mälá, måráduē, pl., märe, müsá, mät, mätje,

näg, náse, návár, nätjen,

pápir, pár, páre, plágá, plán, plátá, prátá,

rá, ráká, rápá, rár, rás, rase.

sáb'l, ság, sák, sád'l, sál, sálíg, sámá, adj., säre, ská, pres., ská, sb., skáká, skál, skápá, skár, sb., skär, pret., skäre, skát, skává, slárá, smák, smál, smäle, snär, spá, spák, spárá, sprätje, stäre, städig, stäs, stáná, stäv, sväle, svär,

tá, ták, tál, tülá, tápá, tare, träs, tjakē.

rá, pret., rádá, ráká, räl, räl'n, ränge, rás.

Short *ä* occurs in the following words:

äd'l, áftá, ágg, ág'n, ákkürát, áks, ákt, áksjon, álder, sb., álder, adv., ásláks, älter, álver, Alme, ámbár, ámbø, ámlá, ánn, pr., Anná, ánde, Andres, ánger, ánger, ánsvár, ánsikt, ántán, árbái, ármái, ármó, Ásjed'l, Atle, átt, adv., át, conj., átlá,

bádlá, bákke, bákste, bálbérá, bánd, bánná, bárs'l, báská, bátná, blákrá, blándá, blänk, bránd, brätt,

dämm, dämmá, dämmleus, dämp, dänn, pr., däs, dansk, dáská, dättá, pr., drákt, drämm, dränkár, drässá, drättá,

fábbro, fádlá, fákká, fákte, pl., fálmá, fálsk, fámlá, fánn, pret., fánn, fángē, fánt, färgá, fáttá, fáttig, fjämsá, flákká, fläysá, fláská, frákt, främm, fränk, frásá,

gåffed'l, gág'n, gálskáp, gámmád'l, gánn, gárdiná, gárpár, gást, gäsivár, glänkár, gläns, gläpp, pret., glätt, gräfsá, grämsá, gránd, gränn,

häd'l, hádlig, hág'l, (hägge'l), háb'n, hákká, háld, hálm, háls, Hálstán, hálv, Hálvor, Hámberg, hámlá, hámmár, hándlá, (hánlá), hánn, pr., hánlá, hántérá, hárká, Häs, hárm, hárpá, hárpäs, hát'l, hátt, p.prtc., hátt, sb., hást, háre,

kábbá, kád'l, káff, kágge, káks, káld, kálv, kámb, kámmerát, kámfür, kánná, kánsje, kápp, káptán, kárm, kássá, kástá, kátt, Kát-riná, kláff, klákká, klämp, klámrá, klápp, klápsá, klátrá, knápp, knárt, kräfsá, kráft, krámbu, krámpe, krákk, kräng'l, Krámm, krápná, kräss,

läbb, lädd, läduy, lägle, läkkä, läks, lämb, lämpä, länd, läny,
läpp, lärv, läss, Lässç, lästä,

mägnit, mäkk, mäkril, mäkt, mälm, mält, männ, mängge,
mänglä, mäykërä, märk, märs, the month, märs, 'march', Märtä,
Märtin, mässäy,

näb'n, näg'l, näkke, nännä, näppä, närr, näskä, nätt, nättur,
päkkä, pännç, pänt, pässä, pätte, plägg, pläkkät, pläntä,
pläyke, pläss, plätt, präkkär,

räbbe, räblä, räb'n, räkkär, Rämsoi, Rändi, ränylä, räsk, rätt,
säft, säkkä, säknä, säktä, sälg, sälmä, sälvä, sält, sämlä, sänd,
säny, säns, skädlç, skäpt, skäkk, skämm, skärp, skärv, skätt, skär'l,
släbbä, släddrä, släktä, släms, släpp, slärk, slärv, smättä, snäbb,
snäddä, snäkk, snäskä, spänu, spänykëlërä, spärk, stäbbe, stäkkär,
stämmä, ständ, stänsä, stängä; Stävänger, sjämpän, sjäny'lä,

tälg, tämm, tjäksä, tjäny'l,

Välders, vändrä, väntä, vässä, Vängen, vräny, vränt'n.

ë

This vowel occurs only long. The words are as follows:

bälbërä, bë, bëk, bël, bëlä, bëte, sb., bëte, p.prte., blës, pret.,
brër,

dël, drër, drët'n, p.prte.,

ëgen, ëvig, ëtçfant, Eh, Erik,

fëber, fëlä, fëse, p.prte., fët, fëte, frë,

grëkä, grëpç, p.prte.; hëte,

ilër, vänygëlç; jë, jël, jërig, jës'n, Jësus, jëtä,

knë, knëp, klërç, p.prte., krëtçd'l,

lë, lëä, lëdig, lët, lërä, lërçn, lërçr,

më, pers. pr. sg. obj., më, pers. pr. pl. nom.; nè, nèger, nèrç,

pëpär, rëç, p.prte., rëgl, rër, rëtä, rijërä,

sëgå, sëgç, p.prte., sënç, sër, pres., sëtç, pres., skrëä, skrëç,
p.prte., skrër, skrërç, p.prte., slëk, slëç, slëtç, p.prte., smë, snëd'l,
spëke, stëg, stënç, strëk, strëtä, svëgå, svëç, p.prte., sjë, sjëluy,
sjëlaruyd, sjënä, sjëp, sjër, sjët'n, sjërä, sjmërä,

të, tëlç, trë, tjë, tjël, tjëm,

vë, sb., vë, vb. pres., Vëbjöd'n, vëkä, vën, vës'u, vëtä.

e

§ 13. This is the most common form of the *e*-vowel in the dialect; it is also one of the most frequently occurring vowels. Short *e* is found in about seventy-five stems, long *e* in about twenty.

Long *e* occurs in the following words:

brer, frëdäg, grëv, krëtur, lëså, Mëlus, nërë, sëlë, stëlå, tënëstå, rëg, rëv, and in the pronominal forms: *eg, mæg, dæg* and *seçg*. See further § 7. Also before *r* the stressed vowel is often *e*, as *bërå, jërå, vërå, tjeråld, tjeru*, etc.; in this position the vowel is, however, more often the broader *æ*.

Short *e* occurs in the following words:

ätëndå,

bëddje, bëkk, bëljå, bëlte, berg, Bergen, bertjå, berre, berm, berjå, bësnå, bëst, bëtlår, blëkk, blëkkæuså, brëkkå, Brëkke, brënnå, brëstå, brëtt, sb. m., brëtt, sb. n.,

dëkk, dëmmå, dëmmë, conj., dënnå, pron., deple, dert'n, des, dëttå,

ëdleå, Edluy, egg, eglå, êksëis, êktå, êklå, ëld, ëlst, ëltå, êlskå, ëlv, ëmbë, ëmjå, ëbue, Endre, enn, 'than', ëndåå, ënde, ëndrå, ëple, ërm, ërt, ërtå, êskëmo, êspëdërå, ëss, êssjå, êttjå, ëtlå,

fëdlå, fëld, fëm, fëntå, fërdig, fërm, fërsk, fëstå, fjëlç, flëkk, Flënç, flëttjå, flësk, flëttå, frëlså, frëmmånde, frëmst, Frëttåim, fjyrferdele,

glëppå, glëttå, grëffed'l, grëmjà, grënd, grënså,

hëdlå, hëdnå, hëftå, hëgg, hëklå, hëks, hëktå, hëldë, hëlg, hëlså, hëlst, hëltå, hëlvetå, hëb'n, hëmpå, hëndå, hënde, 'single', Hëndrik, hëntå, hërdå, hërle, hërmå, Hërmo, hëspå, hëttå,

ihërdig, ijenn,

jëdnå, jëkt, jëld, jëldå, jëlp. Jens, jëntå, jërnånå, Jërt, jëst,

këst, klëmmå, klëpp, klësså, knëddjå, knëttjå, knëppå, krëmtå, krërvjå, krëd'n, krëkk, krëld, krëlp, krëlvå, krënn, pr., krësså,

lëddjå, lëfså, lëgg, lëkså, lëll, lëmm, lëmjà, lëmpå, lënd, lënç, lëns, lënsmånn, lëpp, Lërdål, lërråi, lësnå, lëspå, lësså, lëst, pres., lëtt,

mëdësin, mëggå, mëktig, mëlder, mëltå, mën, (jå-, jå so-) mën, mënnëssjå, mërg, mërr, mërtjå, mëst, mëtt, mjëlç,

nēbb, nēbnā, nēktā, nērv, nēss, nēstā, nētt, sb., nētt, adj., nētt, adv.,

pennā, pensjoⁿ, perlā, perm, persoⁿ, pest, plent, prēntā, prest, prēttā,

reġlā, reġ'n, rekkā, reknā, rennā, rett, rettjā,

seġ'l, sekk, seks, sekt, seljā, selters, sendā, serk, sersjānt, se^{ss}, se^{tt}jā, skvettā, sleddjā, slekt, slentā, slettā, smēdlā, smēltā, smēttā, sne^{dd}'n, sne^{ld}ā, sne^{rk}ā, sne^{rp}ā, sne^{rt}ā, spennā, spent, sperrā, spre^{tt}ā, stēd'l, stemmā, stēndig, sterk, stē^{tt}jā, sved'l, svelg, sveltā, sverd, sverjā, Sverje, sverm,

teljā, tell, temjā, trēk, trēssjā, trēttān, tverr,

sjegg, sjeg'l, sjelm, sjeltā, sjelvá, sjerpā, sjeldāū, sjennā, sjemmā,

tje, unstr., tjebbe, tje^{dl}ār, tjeft, tje^{kk}, Tjeld, tje^{lk}, tje^ltrij, tjem^bā, tjem^pā, tjennā, tjepp, tjeppāst, tjerrā, tjessā, tjetlij,

vegg, vekk, veksā, vekslā, veljā, vellij, veltā, velt'n, verd'n, verk, vermā, verpā, vertā, verre, verslā, vess, vest, vest, superl., vetteg, vevnā, vevrā,

The tendency of *ε* to become *æ* in certain positions has been discussed in § 7. Before *r*-combinations in particular the vowel is often *æ*; before other consonants the wider vowel is less common and even then does not usually have quite the full width of *æ*. Examples of the former are: *barg, færdig, fjærfærdēl, hærmā, mærg, mærr, mærtjā, sjarpā, stærk, sværm, sværd, tværr, værmā, værtjā, værpā, værre, værslā, værtā*. Otherwise the variant pronunciation is heard especially before a following *l*, as *hælsā, hælst, hælvēto, kræld, krælvā, sjælvā, snældā*. See also § 20.

v

§ 14. On the two sources of this vowel see above, § 6. The vowel occurs only short. The list of words is as follows:

bibrā, bidue, biljett, billig, billatē, bindā, bisk, bismār, bisnā, bisp, bitter, bit^{tt}jā, blind, blikk, blukā, bridle, pl., brislij,

di, pers. pr., Dūrik, dīkslē, dikt, diltā, dimm, dinn, poss. pr., dīnglā, dirk, durrā, disip'l, disk, drift, drikkā, drivjā,

fídlá, fíklá, fínná, Finne, fisk, fislá, fírcel, flíkk, flittig,
Friðjef, frísk, frístá,
glímt, glitrá, grídlé, pl. grínd,
híkká, híksá, hímméð'l, hín, dem. pr., hínðer, hínna, pers. pr.,
híssá, híttá,
íð'l (íð'l), indále, Injébjör, Injébrikt, intále, injen, inşjínjr,
íttje, Ivr^einá,
jíft, jílð, jíkt, jíssá,
klíkká, klínná, klíkká, kníplíj, knípsá, krínn, kríns, kríst'n,
Kríst'n, kvíkná, krínnfélk, kvínt'n, kríst,
híðjá, líkká, líjká, línné, lírká, líst, lístá,
míð'l, Míðdjé, míldé, mínn, poss. pr., míndér, mínné, míjká,
Míttjéð'l,
níggá, níkká, Níls, nítti, níttján,
pínsé, pírká, píkstó^{ul}, plíkt, píkk, píns,
ríná, ríflá, ríkká, ríksá, rímsá, rítt, ríspá, ríssá,
sígd, síglá, síkker, síktá, síld, síldrá, síltje, símp'l, sínn, sínná,
sírdáles, sírissá, síttjá, skríft, slíkk, slíjká, slíps, smíttá, sníkkár,
sníld, sníppá, snítt, spídlá, spíldrándá, spínná, spíkká, stíð'l,
stíkká, svínt,
şjíftá, şjíkk, şjínn,
tílléfoⁿⁿ, Tíllémárkníj, tínd, tínn, tíngest, tírdlá,
tíndlíj, tíndná, títt,
Víbmé, víljá, vínd, vínná, víntér, víttá, víppá, vítné, víss,

Short *i* is also sometimes heard in a number of words in which the diphthong *ei* is the regular vowel.

e

§ 15. Short *e* occurs in about fifty words as follows:

béd'n, pl., bérjá, Bérjáánd, bérk, bét'n,
dégg, dékk, dékká, déktár, délk, derg, dərɫə, dərmon, dréplá,
flékk, flékk, fərm, fənn, fərk, fəss, frəst,
gəlr, gənn, gətt, gəmm, grəgg,
hédə, héd'n, héft, hégg, hélt, hédá, hélm, hénd, hénnníj,
hepp, hərə, hətt, Hərdálánd, Hərd'n,
klékká, kləss, klərná, kədd, kəd'n, kədlətə, kəmmá, kəpp, kərg,
kərk, kərs, kərt, kərtján, kəstá, krəpná, krəpp, krəss, krəkk, pret.,

loddá, left, leg'n, lëkk, lëkká, lënd, pl., lëppá, lësná, lëss, pret., lëss., pl.,
mëld, mëska, mëssta, mërkná,
nëkk, nërsk, Nerga, nëmmä, adv.,
ëb'n, ëdd, ëffrá, ëftá, ëklá, ëks'l, ëlbëga, ëlm, ëlver, ëpsá, ërká,
ënn, ërgalst, ërm, ërr, ëská, ësp, ëst, ëss, pers. pr.,
pëkká, pënná, pëst, pëttá, pëkkërs,
rëg'n, Rëgnáld, Rëggeiná, rëkk, rënd, rëttá,
Sëg'n, sëkk, sëkk, pret., sëks, sëkná, sëng, sëpp, sëppäd'l, sërg,
sërp, stëggá, stëkk, stëlpá, stëlt, stëng,
stëpp, stërm, tëbbák, tëddá, tëdná, tëd'l, tëlk, Tëmmës, tënn,
tëpp, tësk, Tërgus, tërrá, Tëstánn, trëd'l, trëpp, trëtná,
rëggá, rëks, rëks, pret., rëmb, rërtá, Vëss, vëtt,

In some of the above words the vowel *ë* tends toward the narrower position, especially before dentals, as in *bäd'n, händ, kädltä, trätü, pännä*, also evidently now and then *äb'n* and *äpsä*.

ä

§ 16. The vowel *ä* which is the long equivalent of *ë* occurs in the following words:

äg, conj., äpän,
bä, p.prte., bāga, bār, bārä, p.prte., blä, pl., blätä, bäs. Bätöl,
brätä, sb., brätä, p.prte.,
däbän, därvän, dräpä,
fäk, fälä, fār, sb., fār, adv., fät, pl., fränä, sb.,
gätä, gäv, gläs, pl., gräs, gräv, pl.,
häkä, Häkän, hälä, häpä, hävä,
jälä, jär,
käl, känä, kápär, kār, indef. pr., kār, adv., kār, sb., kät, kläv,
knää, knätä,
läg, lägä, läk, län, lätä, p.prte., lävü,
mäkä, mäb, märo, mäsa,
näkän, nämä (nar), nät, näs, nār, nädä,
pälä, päsa; rät'n,
sägä, p.prte., sän, särä, skää, skäl, interj., skār, skät, stävä,
svä, snät'n,
täg, tägä, tākä, tähg, tärä, pres., trätä, trärä, trägä,
rä, p.pret.

u.

§ 17. The narrow high back vowel, European u, is much reduced in Aurl. by the tendency toward the open vowel or a sound with diphthongal quality. The short u occurs, however, in the following words:

buddə, pret., *bussə*, *brusk*, *buskå*, *duskå*, *du*, pers. pr., unstr., *fjyrttån*, *gudfår*, *huskå*, sb., *huskå*, vb., *huttətu*, *jublå*, *jst*, *kusk*, *luskå*, *Luttər*, *nuskå*, *purpur*, *pustå*, *rusk*, *Russlånd*, *slusk*, *sluttå*, *snuskå*, *Ludvik*, *suslå*, *sntrå*, *tusk*, *tust*, *uss'l*, and *stuppå* and *suppå* by the side of *ståppå* and *såppå*. See § 57. The u is also found in a pronunciation of the pret. and p.prte. of certain wk. verbs as *luttə*, *stuptə*. See §§ 6 and 30.

The corresponding long vowel is ^uu of the second series of diphthongs. However the initial beat of lower, less rounded, quality than the u is in Aurl. very slight in the pronunciation of most speakers. From the standpoint of its pronounced diphthongal quality in more northerly parts of Sogn and more southerly parts of western Norway it is a relatively pure u; natives of Aurland will insist they say u and that only those who live farther out in the Fjord say ^eu, ^uu. Cp. further above. As the writing ^eu suggests a more diphthongal pronunciation than that of our dialect in these cases, it has seemed best to write u and to retain the writing ^uu sometimes only for the short diphthong discussed in § 2.

The words that have u are then the following:

blug, *blusə*, *bru*, *brur*, *brun*, *brus*, *bu*, *bur*,
drug, *duå*, *dugå*, *duk*, *dusuy*, *dun*, sb., f.,
fråå, *ful*,
gnåå, *gråå*, *grus*, *gud*, *gut*, *gru*,
hu, *huå*, *huk*, *hus*,
jul, *julå*, *juli*, *jur*,
klurə, *klut*, *knuså*, *Knut*, *knutə*, *krus*, *krut*, *kuså*, *kur*, *kulå*,
lun, adj., *lunå*, *lur*, *lus*, *tut*, sb.f., *tutå*,
mur, *mus*; *nutå*,
putå, *pur*, *prutå*; *rukå*, *rus*, *rutå*, *rumə*,
skruə, *skulə*, *snu*, *snus*, *snut*, *sprut*, *sur*, *sjur*,
turå, *tutå*, *trut*;
Uruås, *Urr^eik*, *ut*.

û

§ 18. Long *û* is limited to about a dozen stems, but short *û* is one of the most frequent vowels of the dialect. The occurrences of long *û* are:

bûg, *brûk*, *bûl*, *dûn*, sb. m., *dûnn*, *dûntrê*, *grûs*, *gûl*, *flûgá*, *fûrâ*, *Gûri*, *hûg*, *hûl'n*, *mûn*, *rûg*, *spûr*, *stûkâ*, *pûs*.

Short *û* occurs in about 175 words, as follows:

blûndû, *blûnkâ*, *bûmb*, *bûmbûd'l*, *bûmbâ*, *bûmsâ*, *brût'l*, *bûb-lâ*, *bûddûâ*, *bûdlâ*, *bûkk*, sb., *bûkkâ*, vb., *bûksâ*, *bûkt*, *bûldrâ*, *bûnd*, p.prte., *bûrt*, *bûnn*, *bûnt*, *bûtt*, p.prte.,

drûkkæn, *dûbbâ*, *dûgnâ*, *dûlsmûûl*, *dûmm*, adj., *dûmm*, sb., *dûmp*, *dûndrâ*, *dûnk*,

flûndrâ, *frûkt*, *frûmm*, *fûd'l*, *fûdlâ*, adv., *fjûrûndûl*, *fûrtâ*,

Glûmsçet, *gûd'l*, *Gûdvûnn*, *Gûlbrând*, *Gûllûk*, *Gûnnâr*, *Gûnnûl*, *gûst*, *Gûttorm*, *grûdd*, *grûndig*, *grûps'n*,

hûgnâ, *hûksâ*, *hûldrâ*, *hûlkæt*, *hûmlâ*, *hûmmær*, *hûnd*, *hûndrâ*, *hûngør*, *hûntrâ*, *hûrklæt*, *hûrr*, *hûrtig*,

jûmmfru,

klûdder, *klûmp*, *klûms*, *klûnnør*, *knûrrig*, *krûkkâ*, *krûd'l*, *krûks'n*, *kûld*, *kûmmær*, *kûmpûs*, *kûmmæderâ*, *kûnfur*, *kûnják*, *kûnnâ*, *kûnst*, *kûnsul*, *kûntânt*, *kûnto'r*, *kûntrâkt*, *kûrrând*, *kûssæmar*,

lûft, *lûkkâ*, *Lûkris*, *lûkt*, *lûks*, *lûmmær*, *Lûndon*, *lûrræt*,

mûlt, *mûllâ*, *mûnderrig*, *mûnk*, *mûnn*, *mûtlâ*, *mûtt*, *mûssik*, *nûll*, *Nûmmædal*, *nûmmær*, *nûppâ*,

plûkkâ, *pûnd*, *pûns*, *pûrkâ*, *pûtlâ*,

rûbb, *rûdlâ*, *rûggâ*, *rûkkâ*, *rûm*, *rûmpâ*, *rûmstêrâ*, *rûnd*, *rûs-s'înâ*, *rûstâ*, *rûtlâ*,

skrûbbâ, *skrûkka*, *skûgg*, *skûld*, *skûmm*, *skûmpâ*, *skûmmrig*, *skûndâ*, *slûmp*, *smûgg*, *snûpt*, *snûrklâ*, *snûrrig*, *spûns*, *spûrsmûûl*, *spûtt*, *strûntâ*, *stûbb*, *stûmp*, *stûsslâ*, *stûmmând*, *stûtt*, *sûggâ*, *sûkkær*, *sûldâl*, *sûlkâ*, *sûmmæ*, *sûmmær*, *sûnd*, *sûppâ*,

trûmbâ, *trûmp*, *Trûnnem*, (1) *tûd'n*, *tûft*, *tûll*, *tûmlâ*, *tûmmæ*, *tûrk*, *tjûkk*,

ûd'l, *ûljâ*, *Ulrík*, *ûmm*, *ûnd*, *unn*, *Underdâl*, *Unn*, *ûpp*.

The word *mûssik* is sometimes pronounced *mussik*. For words which regularly have a diphthongal vowel, but which are also pronounced with the vowel *û* see § 28.

j

§ 19. This vowel occurs in about 100 stems. As a long vowel *j* is found in the following words:

bj̄r, dj̄r, fj̄js, fj̄l, fj̄rð, fj̄lā, h̄jl, J̄jri, kl̄j̄r, kl̄j̄vər, kr̄j̄tj̄ā, kr̄j̄tər, kn̄j̄tə, m̄jk, m̄jsā, n̄jlā, sn̄j, sp̄j̄tā, v̄jlā, v̄j̄rā, j̄rð.

Short *j* occurs as follows:

bj̄jndā, bl̄j̄mmā, br̄j̄ddæp, br̄j̄nn, br̄j̄ddj̄ā, br̄j̄st, bj̄ddj̄ā, bj̄gd, bj̄ks, bj̄ljā, bj̄lt, bj̄rsā, bj̄stā, bj̄ttā,

dr̄j̄kk, dr̄j̄ssj̄ā, d̄j̄ljā, dyn̄jā, dj̄rkā, dj̄stā, dj̄ttā,

fl̄j̄ttā, fj̄d'l, fj̄ljā, fj̄rklæ, fj̄rtj̄ā, fj̄rti, fj̄st,

gl̄j̄tt.

h̄j̄dlā, h̄j̄dnā, h̄j̄ddj̄ələ, h̄j̄flə, h̄j̄klā, h̄j̄psā, h̄j̄rpā, h̄j̄cd̄n, h̄j̄ttā,

j̄j̄grī, j̄j̄pl̄n, j̄j̄ssəs,

kl̄j̄ppā, kr̄j̄pl̄n, kr̄j̄ttj̄ā,

lj̄ftā, lj̄g'n, lj̄kt̄n, lj̄st, lj̄ttj̄ā, lj̄ttj̄c'l, lj̄kkələ,

(i) mj̄dlo, mj̄glā, mj̄lda, mj̄ljā, mj̄nd̄g, mj̄nstər, mj̄nt, mj̄ssā, mj̄rk,

n̄j̄stā, n̄j̄ttə,

p̄j̄ntā, p̄j̄lsā, p̄j̄tt, p̄j̄nsā,

r̄j̄gg, r̄j̄ktə, r̄j̄mmā, r̄j̄nn, r̄j̄st, r̄j̄ssj̄ā, r̄j̄ttj̄ā,

sn̄j̄rj̄ā, sn̄j̄rpā, sp̄j̄rj̄ā, st̄j̄gg, st̄j̄nn, st̄j̄lk, st̄j̄rtj̄ā, st̄j̄ttj̄ā, s̄j̄ll, s̄j̄ljā, s̄j̄ltā, s̄j̄mj̄ā, s̄j̄nd, s̄j̄njā, S̄j̄nnəvā, s̄j̄rpā, s̄j̄rj̄ələ, s̄j̄stə, s̄j̄tti,

s̄j̄j̄flā, s̄j̄j̄ljā, s̄j̄j̄ld, s̄j̄j̄nnā, (ti) s̄j̄j̄ns, s̄j̄j̄nn̄nn̄g,

tr̄j̄gg, tr̄j̄ttj̄ā, t̄j̄ddj̄ā, t̄j̄ngd, t̄j̄ttj̄ən, t̄j̄nnā, T̄j̄nnəs, t̄j̄rklæ,

t̄j̄jlā, t̄j̄j̄nd̄g, t̄j̄j̄nd̄ls̄mj̄ssā, t̄j̄j̄rtj̄ā,

j̄kt, j̄mtā, j̄ngvə, j̄njā, j̄nsj̄ā, j̄stā, Ystām.

j varies with the short diphthong *oy* in some of the words that have this diphthong, chiefly before *ng-* and *-nj* combinations.

æ

§ 20. The vowels *æ* and *ɛ* tend to coincide and it is sometimes difficult to determine whether to write the one or the other vowel. Only in the case of long *æ* before *r* is the broad vowel fairly consistently carried out in practice; see above, § 7.

The occurrences are: *bær*, pres., *blærā*, *fær*, pres., *hær*, *hærād̄nə*, *hærīgə*, *jærā*, *lær*, sb., *lærā*, *lærəft*, *nær*, *Nærð*, *Par*, *pærā*,

sar, *sarsjult*, *slar*, pres., *svr*, *sjarå*, *tarn*, *tjærn*, *tjærstø*, *ver*, sb., *varå*, *vrå*.

Before other consonants or in final position the vowel *a* is most often heard in the following words: *a* (<er) "is", *blæ*, *blēmā*, *bræ*, *brætjå*, *brær*, *dræpā*, *dær'l* and *jær'l*, *fæl*, *frædag*, *glwā*, *grær*, pres., *Grækår*, *hæs*, *krætur*, *læm*, *mætårø*, 'better', *næmē*, *nætē*, pl., *napā*, *rukā*, *sælē*, *skran*, *slæpā*, *spwlā*, *spræck*, *sælē*, *sælåbøtt*, *sætē*, *sæter*, *Sætersdål'n*, *sjækēdnø*, *sjæl*, *træ*, vb., *trægā*, *tuge*, pl., *tjætē*, *val*, *vatā*, *væg*, *wdikk*, *vrē*.

In several of these words the *e*-vowel (*ē*) is undoubtedly the prevailing sound, so *nēmō*, *nētō*, *spēlā*, *trægā*, *stēlā*, *vēg*.

Short *a* is very rare, and is at any rate hardly to be distinguished from *ē* in its width. Perhaps we should write *a* in certain inflexional forms derived from stems with long *a* as *lærd*, p.prtc. < *lærā*; *ærlē* < *ærā*; also in *lægrē* (< *lūng*).

For occasional pronunciation with *a* in other words see § 7. Cp. also §§ 8 and 13.

ø

§ 21. This vowel occurs only long; the words are: *blø*, *bølå*, *bøtā*, *dø*, adj., *fø*, *før*, *førā*, *glø*, *grøå*, *grøn*, *høg*, *hølå*, vb., *hønā*, *hørā*, *hørælō*, *høræd'l*, *ijøno*, *Jødō*, *jøå*, *knøt*, *prøttjå*, *løå*, *løjøn*, *løk*, *lønā*, *løvā*, *møå*, *møå*, *møtā*, *mjøl*, *mønō*, *nø*, *nølå*, *nørā*, pl. *røv*, *rørā*, *søttjå*, *sjøl*, *skrønā*, *skrøpælō*, *sløgo*, *stø*, *stød'l*, *søt*, *trø*, *tørā*, *tjøøn*, *tjøpā*, *tjøt*, *vølå*, *ørā*, *ørändō*.

Nølå and *vølå* are also pronounced *njylā*, *vjylā*. See § 19.

ö

Of the somewhat more open short equivalent of *ø* the occurrences are as follows: *bjödlā*, *bjöd'n*, *Björgo*, *dömmā*, *född*, *högd*, *Jödlō*, *jöd'n*, *Jörgøn*, *klöttjå*, *mjöd'n*, *skröttjå*, *slöttjå*, *snögg*, *stött*; *söttjå*, *sömmā*, *tömmā*, *öks*, *öpst*, superl., *sjödnā*, and the past prtc. of weak verbs of the first class, e.g., *bött*, *fött*, *jött*, *höft*, *mött*, *tjöpt*, and the vb. *pröft* of the second class.

DIPHTHONGS.

FIRST SERIES OF FULL DIPHTHONGS.

âu

§ 22. The words with the diphthong *âu* are quantitatively to be divided into two groups: 1) those in which *âu* is final or is followed by one consonant. Of these the final *âu* is somewhat longer than the medial. 2) Those in which *âu* is followed by a consonant group. In the latter group the diphthong is short (or half-short), while in the former it is long (or half-long).

The occurrences of (1) are:

âu, àugà, àuk, àum, Aınàr, àukà, àutà,
bám, bàis, bàisik, bàit, pret., Bàitəd'l, blàu, pret., blàuk, bràu,
dàu, pr., dràuà, dràit, pret., dràiv, pret.,
fàng, fàis, pret., fàit,flàire,
glàu, pret., gnàistə, gràu, adj., gràrà, sb., gràrà, vb., gràm, sb.,
gràm, pret., gràup, pret.,
hàil, hàim, hàmjà, hàisà, hàit, adj., hàità,
ibàit, jàipà, jàit, jàità,
klàrà, klàisà, knàip, pret., kòlàu, kràm, kràisà, kràitə, kràitjə,
làu, sb., làu, adj., làuà, làngà, làuà, làit, pret., làità,
màu, màng, pret., mánà, mair, mair,
pàikà, pàis, pràik,
ràu, ràitə, ràim, ràin, Ràimũy, ràisà, ràitjà, ràiv, pret.,
sàu, sàng, adj., sàng, pret., sàulà, sám, Skàim, skràu, pret.,
skràisko, skràiv, pret., slàup, slàit, pret., slàitjà,
smàit, smàitjà, snàrà, snàis, spàitəd'l, pret., stàm, stàitjà, sràu,
pret., Sràm, sràiv, pret.,
sjàu, sjàm, pret., sjàiv, sjàit,
tàng, tám, tràiv, tjàik, tjàirà,
ràik, sb., Vàm, ràit, pres., rràità.

The occurrences of (2) are: *åŋkå, åŋg'l, bådđjē, bāŋk, bāks'l, bāmt, bāst*, adj. n., *brādd, brātt*, adj. n., *fātt*, adj. n., *fāŋgs'l frāstå, gnāstē, hāmja, hūtt*, adj. n., *jāspå, lūtt*, adj. n., *lādd, 'tired of, lāŋgtå, māslå, māstār, māskrå, pāŋŋ, slāŋja, stāmja, strāŋŋ, tāŋtja, svāttå, trāmja*, and in the pret. and pprtes. of weak verbs, in *å*, as: *brāddē-brātt; grāddē-grātt; krāktē-krākt; klāddē-klātt; lūttē-lūtt; lāŋdē-lāŋt; māntē-mānt; prāktē-prākt; rāstē-rāst; sūltē-sūlt; stāktē-stākt* and *tāŋktē-tāŋkt*.

āj, āj

§ 23. In the name of the calendar month *Mån* and also the negative adverb *nå*, as usually pronounced, the *a* is spoken with expanded length and the *i* becomes weakened and consonantized, as *Māj*. Again the vowel may have compound tonal quality as *Māj*; especially, however, is the latter variant pronunciation heard in *nāj*, usually with meaning content of surprise or disapproval. This diphthong occurs in no other word in the dialect.¹ Again especially in Flaam (valley and village) *nå* is pronounced with a quick vigorous stress, in emphatic negation, as *nāj* (or *nāj*).

åû

§ 24. As with *å* the diphthong *åû* occurs with full and reduced quantity. Of the first kind is the diphthong in the following words:

åû, åût, pret., *åûrørslå, åûrørtru, åûkər, åûr, Åûrəto^u, åûs, bāûs, bāût, blåû, blåûså, brāûk, brāûnå, dāû, adv., dāûmå, dāûs, fåû, fåûå, fåûrå, flåû, Flåûm, ıfråû, gåû, gåûå, gåûs, gråû, gråûdıg, gråûtå, gråûdıg, gråûtå, håû, vb., håû, sb., håûl, håûr, håûs, fråû, jåû, jåûå, jåûlå, jåûr, kåûlhorå, Kåûrdål, kåût, klåû, klåûr, kråû, kråûkå, låûå, låûg, pret., låûgå, låûnå, låûs, låût, måû, pres., måûfåû, måûl, måûlå, måûnå, måûtå, måûtå,*

¹In the Aurl. dial. in America (Wisconsin and Minnesota) the English loan-word *pai* (Eng. *pie*), has this vowel quality.

nāũ, nāũl, nāũr,
pāũ, pāũk, pjāũká,
rāũ, sb., rāũ, vb.,
sāũ, sāũpá, sāũr, sāũtá, skāũl, skāũp, skāũrə, skráũl, slāũ,
smāũə, spāũ, sprāũk, stāũ, stāũl, strāũ, svāũrəl, sjāũ,
tāũ, tāũə, tāũrá, trāũ, trāũá, tjāũká,
vāũg, sb., vāũgá, vāũlá, vāũr, sb., vāũr, pr., vāũt.

The diphthong is short in: *āũtmə, āũttá, Aũttəŋəs, āũtti,*
āũtfar, drāũtt, gāũŋŋ, gāũtt, háũttá, krāũŋk, láũŋŋ, láũtt, sb.,
māũŋŋ, māũlti, Māũndáŋ, Māũns, pāũskə, sāũld, sūũŋŋ, slāũtt,
slāũst, sprāũŋŋ, sjāũŋlá, the p.prtes. brāũkt, fáũtt, gāũtt, háũtt,
nāũtt, ráũtt, sáũtt, spāũtt, vāũgt, the preterites: brāũktə, gāũddə,
háũddə, nāũddə, ráũddə, sūũddə, and vāũgdə, and the adjs. neut.
blāũtt, grāũtt, ráũtt, sáũrt, smāũtt.

œu

§ 25. The diphthong œu occurs in about forty stems. It is long in the following words: *blœut, dœu, drœum, dœur, flœum,*
gnœulá, grœut, gœulá, hæuk, hæurə, pret., hæus, kœun, læu,
lœupá, Lœur^einá, læus, mœur, nœu, næut, rœu, rœuk, pret., rœun,
rœutá, slœurə, suœu, stœur, stœut, sæu, sæup, sæutjân, sjœu,
tjœurə, œu, interj., œugá, œuká, (mát-)œulə, œurə, pl., Æurlánd,
œusá, and in the following preterites of strong verbs of the
second class: brœut, bæu, fœuk, gœu, lœug, rœuk, sæug, and tœut.

Short œu occurs in *frœusk, hæust, læusmá* and *nœust*, in the neuter adjective forms *blœutt, dœutt, nœutt, rœutt* and *snœutt*. In the pret. *gœultə* and in the adj. *lœust* the diphthong is either short or half-long. See § 9.

äi

§ 26. This diphthong occurs in sixty stems. It is long in: *äi, äiá. Äiädn, äiə, adv., äik, äirá, bāigá, blāig, blāitá, brāitá,*
dāi, drāimá, dāipá, fāiä, flāimá, flāitá, flāiəl, fjyrdäiä, glāimá, hāi,
hāirá, jāi, jāiə, interj., jāimá, kāiá, klāirá, láipá, láisá, lāirá, māi,
māir, maitjü, nāiə, nāitá, plāiä, rāik, rāiná, rāir, rāisá, rāitá, sāiä,
sb., sāiä, vb., sāilá, skāiär, slāifá, slāisn, sprāitá, sāiləmb, stāi,
stāipá, stāit, sjāitá, sjāitəsləus, tāi, tāir, trāiä, tāigá, tjāirá, rāik.

It is short in: *nāidd*, *slāinjā*, and the past stems: *blāittā-blāitt*, *bāigdā-bāigt*, *dāiddā-dāitt*, *drāimdā-drāimt*, *glāimdā-glāimt*, *klāivdā-klāift*, *lāistā-lāist*, *rāittā-rāitt*, *hāirdā-hāirt*, *nāittā-nāitt*, *āiddā-āitt*, *plāigdā-plāikt*, *rāikt-rāikt*, *rāintā-rāint*, *rāistā-rāist*, *sprāittā-sprāitt*, *stāittā-stāitt*, *tāigdā-tāikt*, and the neut. adj. *māürt*.

The usual preterite of *hāirā* is *hāirdā* and that of *tjāirā* is *tjāirdā*.

DIPHTHONGS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD SERIES

^ei

§ 27. The diphthong ^ei occurs in the present stem of verbs of the first ablaut series and in a large number of other words. The list is as follows:

bēiā, *bēibçd'l*, *bēilā*, *bēitā*, *bl^ei*, *br^eimçst*, *Br^eittā*, *br^eiŋje*,
d^eiñç, poss.pr., *d^eiŋjç*, *dr^eirā*, *dr^eittā*,
f^ein, *f^eirā*, vb., *f^eirā*, num., *fl^ei*, *f^eisā*, *fl^eimā*, *fl^eipā*, *fl^eirā*,
fl^eijā, *fr^ei*,
gl^eiā, *gn^eiār*, *gr^einā*, *gr^eipā*, *gr^eis*,
h^ei, pr., *h^eit*, *^ei*, *^eiāst*, *^eiðçlç*, *^eikçð'n*, *^eilŋ*, *^eivār*,
kl^eirā, *kn^eipā*, *kn^eir*, *kr^eig*, *kr^eiā*, *kr^eiā*, *kr^eiā*, *kr^eiā*, *kr^eiā*,
kr^eim, *kr^eit*, *kr^eit*,
L^ei, *l^eiā*, *l^eik*, *l^eimā*, *l^einā*, *l^eitā*, *l^eit'n*, *l^eiv*, *l^eirā*,
m^ei, poss.f., *m^eiñç*, poss. pl., *m^eiğā*, *u^eiti*, 'down in', *u^ei*, num.,
p^eil, *p^einā*, *pr^eis*, *pr^eivāt*, *p^eipā*, *r^eik*, *r^eiā*, *r^eim*, *r^eimçlç*, *r^eis*,
s^ei, *s^eiā*, *s^eiāū*, *s^eiā*, *s^eiğā*, *S^eimo*, *S^einā*, *skr^eiā*, *skr^eikā*,
skr^eivā, *sl^eipā*, *sl^eitā*, *sl^eirā*, *sm^eiā*, *sm^eiā*, *sm^eiā*, *sm^eiā*, *sn^eipā*,
sn^eiŋjā, *sp^eik*, *sp^eikar*, *spr^eiŋjā*, *st^eigā*, *st^eirā*, *st^eirā*, *st^eir*, *str^ei*, *str^eil*,
sv^eiā, *sv^eirā*, *s^je*, *s^je*ina,
t^ei, sb., *t^eiç*, num., *t^eiğā*, *t^einā*, *t^eim*, *tr^eirā*,
v^ei, *v^eisā*, *v^eiŋjā*, *vr^eiā*,

The diphthongal element in the corresponding diphthongs of the third series is less pronounced than in those of the second. It is most distinct before *ŋg* (*ŋŋ*) and *ŋk* as in the words *br^eiŋgā*, *f^eiŋŋ*, *fl^eiŋk*, *kr^eiŋŋ*, *kl^eiŋŋ*, *m^eiŋkū*, *spr^eiŋgā*, *t^eiŋgā*, *tr^eiŋgā*, *v^eiŋgstrā*, but is also usually present in derivatives from stems with a long vowel, as *bl^eisç* < *bl^ei*, *^eiç* < *^eiāst*, *f^einsç* < *f^ein*, *fr^eitt* < *fr^ei*, *^eIr^einā* < *^eIrār*, *kr^eitt* < *kr^eit*, *l^eirnā* < *l^eiv*, *tr^eirç* <

tr^eiv—(as *tr^eirást*), etc. The vowel is diphthongal also in *kr^eiskrá*, *kr^eitt*, “exhausted”, and *p^eiská*; and sometimes *intjē* may be heard as a variant of *untjē*. In rapid speech and stressless position the vowel in these words is hardly to be distinguished from narrow *e*.

o^u

§ 28. The diphthongal long *o* occurs in some seventy words. It is long in *bjo^uá*, *blo^u*, *blo^um*, *bo^uk*, *bo^ul*, *bo^ur*, *bo^urá*, *bo^ut*, *bro^uk*, *bro^ur*, *bro^utá*, *dro^ug*, pret., *fjo^ur*, *flo^u*, *flo^uká*, *flo^ur*, *fo^ur*, sb., *fo^ur*, pret., *fo^ut*, *fro^udiga*, *fro^usá*, *glo^u*, *go^u*, *go^ul*, pret., *gro^u*, *ho^u*, pron., *Ho^ulo*, *ho^ur*, *ho^usá*, *ho^ur*, *ho^up*, *mo^ut*, *Jo^u*, *jo^ur*, *jo^urä*, pret., *káno^uná*, *klo^u*, *klo^uk*, *klo^urá*, *ko^uká*, *ko^ur*, *ko^us*, adv., *ko^usá*, *kro^u*, *kro^uk*, *kro^uná*, *ljo^urä*, *mo^uda*, *mo^udig*, *mo^ud'n*, *mo^ul*, pret., *mo^ur*, *mo^uro*, *no^u*, *no^un*, *no^ur*, *o^ul*, pret., *O^ulá*, *o^ur*, prep., *o^ur*, sb., *o^us*, *plo^ug*, *plo^umá*, *po^utá*, *po^utagráf*, *ro^u*, sb., *ro^u*, sb., *ro^upá*, *so^usá*, sb., *ro^usá*, vb., *ro^ut*, *slo^u*, pret., *sno^u*, *sno^udig*, *sno^ur*, *so^u*, adv., *so^upá*, *so^ut*, *slo^u*, pret., *sto^ul*, *sto^ulá*, vb., *sto^ur*, *sro^ur*, pret., *jo^utá*, *to^u*, num., *to^uk*, pret., *To^ukrám*, *To^ur*, *to^urá*, *tro^uá*, *tjo^ula* and *Tjo^us*.

Short *o^u* occurs before *yg* (*yy*) and *yk* in: *blo^uyká*, *do^uygá*, *klo^uygär*, *ko^uygä*, *lo^uygá*, *lo^uykä*, *o^uyy*, *o^uygä*, *sjo^uygá*, *to^uyy*,

before *nd* in *Fro^undál*, *Tro^und* and *vo^und*,

before *rd* and *rt* in: *fo^urt*, *fjo^urtán*, *jo^urt*, p.prtc., *jo^urtá*, *ko^urt*, *ljo^ustär*, *lo^urt*, *mo^urd*, *o^urdär*, *so^urt*, *sto^urt* and *sjo^urtá*; also *mo^ursk* (*mo^usk*) < *mordsk*,

further in *blo^umstär*, *fo^ustär*, *gro^udda*, pret., *jo^unsqk*, *ko^ust*, *ko^urná*, *O^unstá*, *o^unstäg*, *o^ursák*, *slo^ust*, pret., in the word *mo^utt* in *mo^utt áuláiná* and sometimes in *ko^ulná* (*kūlná*). In rapid speech short *o^u* tends to be reduced to *ü*; see above § 5 and § 27.

°y

§ 29. As in the two preceding vowels the diphthongal element is clearly and regularly preserved only when long. In its tendency to monophthongization short *°y* like *ou* retains something of the curved vowel, though the initial beat, *°*, is often so faint as hardly to be noticeable. *°y* occurs long in the following words: *bit[°]y*, *br[°]y*, *br[°]ytä*, pres., *br[°]yná*, *b[°]y*, sb., *b[°]y*, vb., *b[°]yá*, *b[°]ytá*, *dr[°]yá*, *d[°]yná*, *d[°]yr*, sb., *d[°]yr*, adj., *D[°]yrdál*, *fl[°]ytä*, pres., *fr[°]ysä*,

pres., *f^oy*, interj., *f^oykə*, pres., *f^oyr*, *gr^oylá*, *gr^oyn*, *gr^oytá*, sb., *gr^oytá*, vb., *h^oy*, *h^oylá*, *h^oyrá*, *h^oyrig*, *h^oysá*, *h^oytjá*, *kl^oypá*, *kl^oysá*, *kn^oytá*, *kr^oy*, *kr^oyl*, *l^oy*, *l^oyá*, *l^oygo*, pres., *l^oynild*, *l^oys*, sb., *l^oysə*, pl., *l^oytə*, pres., *m^oysə*, pl., *m^oytjá*, *n^oy*, *n^oyrá*, *pr^oylá*, *R^oyo*, *skr^oytá*, *sl^oyá*, *sn^oytá*, *sp^oy*, *str^oyk*, *str^oypá*, *st^oyrá*, *s^oy*, *s^oygo*, pres., *s^oyl*, *s^oyn*, *s^oyná*, *s^oylá*, *-s^oytjá*, *s^ojy*, sb., *s^ojy*, vb., *t^oydələ*, *t^oylá*, *t^oyná*, *t^oytə*, pres., *tj^oyr*, *tj^oytá*.

Short *^oy* (*yj*) occurs in the past stem of weak verbs of the type *b^oylá—b^oyttə—b^oytt*, as *br^oyddə—br^oytt*, *dr^oyddə—dr^oytt*, etc., see further weak verbs; in the neuter forms of adjectives having *^oy* in the com. gender form, as *n^oytt*, *^oyrt*, etc.; before *yg*, *yj*, *nj* in *d^oynjá*, *s^oynja*, pres., *s^oymy*, *^oygyrə*, *t^oymdi*, *st^oymy*, and in *kr^oydd*, *n^oyss*, *pl^oystrá*, *pr^oydná*, *T^oyisk*, *t^oystág* and *T^oyirk*.

^uu

§ 30. ^uu is the regular equivalent of *ū* of literary Norw. and is long or short according to the same rules as govern the quantity of the other secondary diphthongs. See however *u* above §§ 6 and 17. The diphthongal quality, while most often clearly present, is so slight that the writing ^ou or ^eu would be misleading; ^uu would represent it fairly well. Yet as the sound approximates so closely the pure *u* and in the Western part of the district at any rate often is a pure *u* I have thought it best to write *u* in the case of the long vowel, where there could be no confusion with any other vowel. There is, however, a pure short *u*, see § 17. For the sake of clearness I have, therefore, in such cases, usually written short diphthongal ^uu.

This short ^uū appears in the past stem of weak verbs of the type *snū* (*sn^uū*), *sn^uūddə*, *sn^uūtt*, *stūpá—st^uūptə—st^uūpt*, *lūtá—l^uūtə—l^uūt*, *trū—tr^uūddə—tr^uūt*, and in the neuter forms of adjectives with ^uū in the common gender form, as *tr^uūt*, *s^uūkt*, etc.

THE CONSONANTS

b, d, g

§ 31. Only the occurrences in medial and final position will regularly be listed. For occurrences of the voiced stops initially see the Index. For the laws governing the changes of *d* and *g*,

mündery, mjudy, pünd, Ränd, rønd, ründ, sünd, skünd, ständ, stënd, stünd, sjünd, tünd, tjend, pret., tjünd'smäs, ünd, ündə, ründ, ründə and ro^undə.

7, *rd* in *bjrdə, hērdə, ferdy, fjrfērdə, leurdə, mo^urd, sūrdə, pret., and sērd,*

8, *ldr* in *būldrə, ēldrē, comp., fyreldrē, pl., skūldrə, pl., spūldrə.*

9, *ndr* in *dūndrə, ēndrə, Andrēs, Hēndrik, hūndrə, klāndrə, lūndrə, mūndrē, ūndrə,*

10, *ndl* in *hāndlə,*

11, finally only in the combination *md* in the noun *hēmd* and in the p.prte. of verbs in *mā* and *mjā* as *dōmd, stēmd, tōmd, lēmdē, rjmdə, sjmdə, etc.*

12, *dr* occurs in *ūdrokāt, vd* in *hjedy, hōrdə, pret., klārdə, krārdē and gd* in *bjgd, hōgd, lāgd, p.prte.*

The geminate is found in *ūddə, pret., būddər, brēdd, būddūi, fādder, glēddē, pret., gūddōttə, klūddər, kōdd, kr^yddə, pret., lūdd, lōdd, muddə, ēdd, pōddū, rēdd, skōddə, slādder, sm^eiddē, pret., sūēd'n, sn^uuddə, pret., snjddə, pret., spūuddə, pret., sp^yddə, pret., trōddə, pret., tr^uuddə, vr^eiddē.*

§ 33. *G* occurs medially and finally in a fairly large number of stems, especially after a long vowel or in combination preceding *n* or following *r*. The occurrences follow: 1, after long vowel, *āgā, bāgə, dugā, flugā, vb., flūgā, sb., gnāgā, hāgē, hūgā, lāgā, krāgē, lūgā, lāngā, lāgā, lūgā, māgē, plāgā, sāgā, smugā, srēgā, sr^eīg, tāīgā, tⁱīgā, trēgā, trāgā, tjugə and wugā.*

2, after short vowel in the combination *lg* in *fjelgē, hēlg, sālg, srēlg and tālg,*

3, in the combination *yg* in *hānygdē, lo^uygā, sjo^uygā, to^uygā and māygē.*

4, in the combination *rg* in *bērg, bērgā, dērg, dērg, fārgā, mērg, Nērgə, sērg.*

5, in the combination *gn* or *g'n* in *āg'n, gūg'n, lōg'n, dūg'n, rēg'n, Sēg'n, hūgnā, rīgnā, tāgnā, Rāgnuld, Rēgnāld.*

6, in the combination *gl* or *g'l* in *ēglā, mūglā, rēglā, sūglā, hāg'l, nēg'l, rēg'l, sjēg'l and tāg'l.*

7, in the combination *gr* in *högrā, lægrē*, in the names *Māgritā* and *Sigrī*.

The geminate is found in the following stems: *āgg, bruggām, bǿgg, degg, egg, glōgg, hegg, heggā, jǿggu, lægg, lǿgg, meggā, plāgg, Reggēinā, rūggā, rǿgg, stǿgg, sūggā, sǿegg, tǿggā, vegg, rāggā* and *reggā*. On certain doublet pronunciations see p. 13.

t, p, k

§ 34. The voiceless stops occur in a large number of words in all positions. For examples of their use initially and in the combinations *st, sp, sk, tr, pr, kr, pl, kl* and *ku* see Index. Such occurrences total about 500; as regards frequency the order is as here given. *Pj* occurs three times; for example see Index.

Medially and finally the occurrences are also numerous, especially after long vowel and in certain consonant groups. These will be given here, in their entirety as found in my *Glossary*.

T occurs medially and finally after long vowels and diphthongs and in the combinations *ft, kt, lt, nt, rt, st*, less frequently in *mt, pt*, and *tl*, and certain other combinations. Examples:

1) after long vowels: *Aåtēuēs, bātē, Bātēl, bētē, bēitā, blātā, boʷt, Brēitā, brātā, broʷtā, bʷytā, fāt, fātā, foʷt, fētē, flāt, fljoʷtā, gātā, gātā, grʷytā, sb., grʷytā, vb., grūūtā, hātā, hētē, jētē, kātā, Knut, lātā, lātā, lātā, lētā, lēitā, lutā, māūtā, murtāre, mōtā, nutā, nātā, poʷtā, plātā, putā, prātā, prutā, rātā, rutā, roʷt, rātā, sātā, sātā, sʷytā, slēitā, smēitā, snʷytā, stātā, strētā, swtē, sjātā, sjoʷtā, tutā, trutā, trātā, tʷytā, ut, vētā* and *vwtā*.

2) medially and finally in the combination *ft*: *āftā, drift, grǿft, heft, ‘hip’, heftā, jft, jftā, krāft, klǿft, lūft, lǿft, p.prte., øftā, rift, sāft, skāft, sǿft, skrift, stēift, sōft, p.prte., treft, p.prte., tūft, tǿft*.

3) in the combination *kt*: *āktā, būkt, dikt, dōktār, drākt, fāktē, pl., flūkt, frākt, frākt, frǿktā, fūktig, hektā, jākt, knkt, jēkt, jkt, lūkt, mektig, mākt, nēktā, plikt, riktā, sāktā, siktā, sēkt, slākt, tūktā, tūkt, rikt*, in the neuter forms of adjectives ending in *g* and *k*, *drʷukt, flēiḡkt, rēikt, sjʷukt*, etc., and in the past stem of verbs ending in *g, ḡ*, and *k*, e.g., *ākt, dʷukt* (<*dēgā*), *bǿkt*, (<*bǿḡḡjā*) etc.

4) in the combination *lt* in *beltē*, *bjlt*, *dltā*, *eltā*, *feltē* *tī*, *gältē*, *heltā*, *hālt*, *helt*, *mālt*, *sālt*, *skāltā*, vb., *smeltā*, *stelt*, *sveltā*, *sjltā*, *sjeltā*, *telt*, *tjlt*, *vāltā*, *veltā*, in the neuter forms of adjectives ending in *l*, *al*, *ld*, or *lt*, as *ālt*, *fālt*, *hālt*, *hāält*, *jlt*, *kālt*, *mult*, *smālt*, *snult*, *vult*, and in the past stem of verbs in *l*, *dl*, or *ld*, as *helt*, pret., *gr^eygt*, *tālt*, *vālt*, *stelt*, *sālt*.

5) in the combination *rt* in *būrt*, adv., *ert*, *fārt*, *fo^urt*, *fjo^urtān*, *hūrtige*, *Jert*, *kārt*, *ko^urt*, *knārt*, *lo^urt*, *Alārtā*, *srārt*, *ro^urtā*, *re^urtā*, in the neuter forms of adjectives ending in *r* or *rd* as *bērt*, *tūrt*, *re^urt*, etc., and in the past stem of verbs in *-r*, *-rt*, or *-rd*, e. g., *lūrt*, *lart*, *tōrt*, *rōrt*, *re^urtā*, etc.

6) in the combinations *nt*, in: *ānt*, indef. pron., *āntān*, conj., *bānt*, p.prte., *brijnt*, p.prte., *brānt*, p.prte., *būnt*, *fānt*, *fe^untā*, *fjāntrā*, *fjūntrā*, *grānt*, adj., neut., *grūnt*, adj. neut., *hāntērā*, *he^unt*, p.prte., *he^untā*, *hūntrā*, *iblant*, *intāle*, *jēntā*, *kānt*, *krīnt*, *līnt*, adj., neut., *lōnt*, p.prte., *mānt*, p.prte., *mjnt*, *pānt*, *p^eīnt*, p.prte., *plēnt*, *pjntā*, *re^untā*, *rūnt*, prep., *sānt*, *se^unt*, p.prte., *sūnt*, *skrāntā*, *skrant*, adj., neut., *spīnt*, adv., *sūnt*, adj., neut., *s^eynt*, p.prte., *tēnt*, p.prte., *tēntā*, *tūnt*, *tjēnt*, *ūnt*, p.prte., *vānt*, adj., *ve^untā*, *vīntēr* and *ro^unt*.

7) in the combination *ŋkt* in the neuter form of adjectives in *ŋg*, as *lanŋkt*, *o^uŋkt*, and *to^uŋkt* and in the p.prtes. of verbs in *-jā*, as *hāŋkt*, *t^eyŋkt*, etc.

8) in the combination *mt* in *āmt*, *jāmt*, *ne^umt*, adj., neut., *jūntā*, in the adj., neut. *to^umt*, and in the p.prtes. of verbs in *-mā* or *-mmā*, as *glāūmt*, *dōmt*, *tōmt*, *fjysōmt*, etc.

9) in the combination *pt* in: *kāptān*, *knāpt*, *rāpt*, *snūpt*, and in inflectional forms of a number of verbs, as *drāpt*, *gāpt*, *kljpt*, *ro^upt*, *slept*, *tāpt*, etc.

10) in the combination *st* medially and finally in about sixty stems, as follows: *Astri*, *bēstā*, *bīster*, *brēstā*, *brijst*, *djstā*, *drūst*, p.prte., *fāst*, *fēst*, *fristā*, *frōst*, *fjst*, *gāstā*, *gnūstē*, *gūst*, *hāst*, *he^ust*, *h^ey^ust*, p.prte., *harust*, *^eist*, pres. ind., *jēst*, *just*, *kāst*, *kēst*, adv., *kōstā*, *ko^ust*, *Krist^u*, *krīst*, *lāst*, *lēst*, sb., *lēst*, pres. ind., *ljjst*, *ljst*, sb., *mēst*, *mōstā*, *nēst*, superl. *njstā*, *narust*, *ēst*, *pāst*, p.prte., *pēst*, *pre^ust*, *pust* (*p^eust*), *rāst*, *re^ust*, *r stā*, *rūst*, *rjst*, *s^eist*, superl., *slāūst*, vb., refl., *trāst*, *trāust*, *tust* (*t^eust*), *tjst*, *tjstā*, *Tjisti*, *re^ust*, *vist*, *Ystān* and *au^ust*.

11) in the combination *str* in *ljo^ustrá*, *þystrá*, *pl^oystrá*, *tjáustrá* and *æustrá*.

12) *kst* in *húkst*, vb., *hökst*, *lækst*, *rúkst*, *trúkst*, *tákst*, *to^ukst*, vb., and *røkstør*.

13) in the combination *tl* in *Atle*, *betlá*, *bútlá*, pl., *etlá*, *fjätlá*, *mútlá*, *pútlá*, *rútlá*, *sútlá*, *vátlá* and *vetle*, adj.

14) in various other groups as in: *átrándę*, *klátrá*, *smátrá*, *fjüntrá*, *víntrá*, *ýpst*, *inst*, *kúnst*, *fúnst*, vb., *skętsk* and *ępst*.

Double *t* occurs in about seventy-five words, as: *ätt*, *ättę*, pret., *áüttá*, num., *áüttá*, vb., *bittá*, *brätt*, *bręttá*, *býttá*, *dettá*, vb., *dettá*, pron., *drúütt*, *dýttá*, *fáütt*, *fáttá*, *fáttę*, *fáütt*, p.prte., *Fręttáim*, *gáütt*, p.prte., *glęttá*, *glýtt*, *gott*, *gráütt*, *Gúttorm*, *háüttá*, *hęttá*, *hott*, *ittę*, prep., *jütt*, p.prte., *káütt*, *kr^ejtt*, *kr^eit-térá*, *lett*, adj., n., 'light', *lett*, adj. n., 'mild', *Luttør* (*L^uuttør*), *lęytt*, adj., *máütt*, *mo^utt*, adv., *mętt*, *nátt*, *nętt*, sb., *n^oytt*, adj., *O^uttó*, *pottá*, *prettá*, *pr^uütt*, p.prte., *rátt*, adv., *rętt*, *ręttá*, *rýttár*, *sętt*, p.prte., *sütt*, p.prte., *skáttun*, *slęttá*, *slętt*, *slüttá*, *sl^uuttá*), *smáttá*, *smáütt*, *smęttá*, *smüttá*, *smutt*, *snutt* (*sn^uütt*), p.prte., *sprettá*, *sp^rętt*, *spúttá*, *spýtt*, p.prte., *stútt*, *sráttę*, *sýtt*, *sótt*, *tętt*, *t^eitt*, adj., n., *tjęttá*, *vüttá*, *vętt*.

§ 35. *P*. The consonant occurs with considerable frequency, appearing in about thirty-five stems initially and eighty medially. For occurrences in initial position see Index. In final position *p* is comparatively rare, being found chiefly after vowel in stems ending in *p*.

The occurrences in medial and final position are as follows:

1, finally or in intervocalic position medially, i. e. after long vowel. Examples: *ápá*, *ápád'l*, *drępá*, *dr^eupá*, (*drjupá*), *drápá*, *gápá*, *gr^eipá*, *hápá*, *ho^up*, *jáupá*, *j^eupá*, adj., *káúpá*, *kl^oypá*, *kn^eipá*, *kápár*, *kn^eipá*, *kr^eupá*, *lępę*, *lęupá*, *nępá*, *pápır*, *pępár*, *ráüttá*, *rápá*, *ro^upá*, *rępá*, *ręutá*, *sáúpá*, *skápá*, *skrápá*, *sl^eipá*, *slępá*, *sn^eipá*, *so^upá*, *so^upá*, *st^eupá*, *str^oypá*, *stęup*, *sęup*, *sjęp*, *tápá*, *tjępá*. The verbs given have inflectional forms or corresponding nouns in final *p*.

2, after short vowel in the combination *mp* in: *dämp*, *fjämp*, *hęmpá*, *kämp*, *klämp*, *klümp*, *lämpá*, *lęmpęlę*, *rümpá*, *sümp'l*, *skämpá*, *slämp*, *stämpá*, *stümp*, *stjýmpør*, *trämpá*, *trümp*, *tjęmpá*.

3, in the combination *rp* in: *hårpåts*, *hørpå*, *skørpå*, *suørpå*, *serp*, *sjørpå*, *sjørpå*, *Sjørpi* and *rørpå*.

4, in the combination *sp* in: *espe*, pl., *hespe*, *jåispå*, *rispå*, and *s^eispå*, adv.; in other combinations as follows: *håps*, *høpså*, *hjøpså*, *løpså*, and *øpså*, adj., pl in *åplå*, pl., *øple*, *drøplå*, *jåuplå*, *jyptuy*, *skåple*, and *skrøplø*; pt. in especially a number of inflexional forms as above, § 34, 9.

Double *p* occurs in about thirty stems as follows: *fjyrhuppå*, adj., *gleppå*, *heppen*, *hikkå*, *høppå*, *Jåppån*, *kåppåst*, *klåppå*, *kljippå*, *knåpp*, *knøppå*, *krøpp*, *keppå*, *låpp*, *lepp*, *løppå*, *nåppå*, *råppe*, *skreppå*, *sleppå*, *snåppå*, vb., *ståppå*, *stjøppå*, *såppå*, *tepp*, *trepp*, *tjepp*, *tjeppåst*, *åpp*, and *våppå*.

§ 36. *K*. The sound occurs initially in about 225 stems; see Index. The initial combinations *kr*, *kl*, *kn* and *kv* are most common, 35, 25, 25, and 20 words each. Medially and finally *k* is found in about 240 words. The occurrences are:

1, after long vowel in: *åkå*, *åk*, *ååkør*, *båk*, *båkå*, *bék*, *blåk*, *bo^uk*, *brååk*, *bro^uk*, *bråka*, *d^euk*, *fjåkå*, *frøken*, *føuk*, pret., *gnøkå*, *Grakår*, *hååk*, *håka*, *hekå*, *h^eukå*, *høuk*, *jåked^l*, *kåkå*, *klåkå*, *klo^uk*, *ko^ukå*, *krååkå*, *kræk*, *krøtjå*, *låk*, *læk* (*læk*), pret., *l^eik*, sb., *l^eikå*, *lukå* (*l^eukå*), *lekå*, *måke* (*måtjē*), *mjuk*, *mjyk*, *nåken*, *nåken*, *påkå*, *pååk*, *råk*, *råik*, *råkå*, *r^eik*, *r^eukå*, (*rjukå*), *rakå*, *såk*, *skååk*, *slæk*, adj., *småk*, *spåk*, *speke* (*spetjē*), *språåk*, *spræk*, *sp^ei-kår*, *spøk*, *ståkå* (*ståtjå*), *stråk*, *stræk*, *str^eukå*, *str^eyuk*, *ståkå*, *sjuk*, *sjåke*, pl., *tåk*, *tåkå*, *tjååkå*, *tj^eikert*, *tjukå*, *våken*, *våika* and *røkå*.

2, in the combination *lk* in: *bjelke*, *dølk*, *følk*, *mjelk*, *stjlk*, *sålkå*, *tølkå*.

3, in the combination *rk* in: *årk*, *bjørk*, *børk*, *durk*, *dyrkå*, *hårkå*, *lårkå*, *lårk*, *mårk*, *mørke* (*mørtjē*), *mjrk*, *ørkå*, *pårkå*, *pårkå*, *serk*, *skårk*, *slårk*, *sterk*, *tårkå*, *T^eyrok*, *rørk* and *rørkelø*.

4, in the combination *sk* in: *båskå*, *bisk*, *brusk*, *buska*, *dåskå*, *disk*, *dusk*, *fesk*, *fisk*, *flæk*, *fⁿusk*, *friskø*, *frøusk*, *fusk*, *Græsk*, *håskē*, *huskå*, *klåsk*, *knjusk*, *møskø*, *mo^usk* (*mo^ursk*), *øskå*, *pååkø*, *p^eiskå*, *råskē*, *rusk*, *slusk*, *tøsk*, *tusk*, *t^eyusk*, *våsk* and *viskå*.

5, in the combination *kt* in the words listed in § 34, 3.

6, in the combination *ŋk* or *ŋkt* in: *åŋká, åŋker, åŋkør, bångk, bångká, blåŋk, bl^eŋká, blũŋká, drångkár, dũŋk, fl^eŋk, frångk, glångkár, hångkt, hũŋká, låŋktá, låŋkt, lũŋkə, måŋkérá, måŋkt, m^eŋká, mũŋk, o^uŋkt (*ũŋkt*), rångkt, sæŋká, sjåŋká (*sjåŋtjá*), stångkt, stráŋkt, tångkə, trøŋkt, to^uŋkt and t^øŋkt, p.prte.*

7, in the combinations *lsk* in *elská, fãlsk* and *mbãlsk*,

8, *nsk* in: *bo^unsk, dãnsk, finsk, frãnsk, grãnská, itãl^eensk* (*itãl^eensk*), *mãnskáp, munská, rãnská, spãnsk, srãnsk*,

9, *rsk* in: *bãrsk, fersk, ^eirsk, mo^ursk* (*mo^usk*), *nørsk* and *ørská*,

10, *ks* in: *åks, bũksá, hũksá, láks, lęksá, lũksus, økso, conj., søks, tjáksá, ũksə, ręksá* and *øks*,

11, in various combinations in *fıklá, heklá, heklándę, kv^eiskrá, mãskrá, øksh, def., vękslá, lũmsk, hãrklá, hũrklətə, snũrklətə, mørkná, stjørkná, mœuskná*, and in *kst* and *tsk* as in § 34, 12.

Long *k* occurs medially and finally in: *båkkę, blękk, blikk, brękk, Bråkkę, búkká, dąkká, dękká, pron., drikká, drýkk, fąkká, fękk, pret., fląkká, flękk, flękk, Frdrí^ukká; gąkk, imper.; hąkká, hikká; jękk, pret.; kląkká, klũkk, knęk, kękk, krąkk, krũkká, krękk, krikę, adj., kvękk, pret.; lákká, lkká, lękká, lũkká, lųk-kəł; mąkk, Mikkęl, mąkk; nąkkę, nikká, nękk, nýkk; pąkkę, pık-ká, pląkkát, plũkká, pękká, prąkkár, prikk, pũkkəł; rákká, rękká, rikká, rękk, rýkk; sąkká, sękk, sikkę, skąkk, skrąkká, skrękk, pret., sląkkə, slikká, slókká, smikk, snąkká, snikká, søkk, pret., spikká, sprikká, stikká, stókk, sũkká, sũkkər, tákká, trąkká, trękk, sb., trękk, imper., trýkk, imper., tjũkk, rękk.*

d, t, þ

§ 37. These sounds occur principally as geminates, *ddj*, corresponding to *ggj* and *ttj* to *ttj* and *kkj* of Old Norse. On the quality of these sounds see above, § 10.

Double *d* occurs in the following words: *båddję* (*beddję, beggę*), *býddjá, brýddjá, hýddjəł, hōddjə, pres., kúddję, knęddjá, lęddjá, hddjá, Mddję, rýddátak, slęddjá, stýddjəł, týddjá*, and in the definite forms of nouns in *-gg* as *lęddjęn, rýddjęn* and *ręddjęn*. See § 10.

§ 38. The sound *t* is found initially in about thirty stems, as *tjáke, tjenná, tųrtjá*, etc. Cp. also *tjemmę, pres. of kęmmá*.

Medially *t* occurs after long vowel or after short vowel in the combination *ntj* and *rtj*. Examples:

1, after long vowel: *ättjän*, *ättji*, sb. def., *blättje*, pres., *breittjä*, *brattjä*, *fättjä*, *høyttjä*, *kryttjä*, *kvättjä*, *lättje*, *leitjüst*, *mättje*, *møyttjä*, *mättjä*, *nättjen*, *rättjä*, *vättjä*, *slättjä*, *snöttjen*, *spöttje*, *sprättje*, *spreittjä*, *stättje*, *veittjä*, and in the definite form of nouns in vowel + *k*, as *boöttji*, *broöttji*, *kroöttjen*, etc. Also in the suffixal form of the negative *tje* the sound *t* is frequent medially as: *attje*, 'is not', *dattje*, 'it isn't', *vättje*, 'wasn't', *bleittje*, 'will not be', *hättje*, 'hasn't', *skättje*, 'mustn't', 'shan't', *truttje*, 'don't believe', etc., etc.

2, after *r* in: *bærtjä*, *fjærtjä*, *kørtjen*, *mærtjä*, *mjærtjä*, *stjærtjä*, and *vertjä*, and in the definite form of nouns in *-rk*, as *børtjen*, *mærtji*, *tærtjen*, etc.

3, after *n* in: *blüntjä*, *släüntjen* and *täuntje*, pres. The combination *ltj* occurs in *sültje*. Cp. also *vültje*, variant of *vöttje*, 'will not'.

The definite forms are, however, also pronounced without palatalization. See p. 12 and § 10.

Double *t* occurs in the following words: *bättje*, *büttjä*, *dryttjeläg*, *ettjä*, *fättje*, *flettjä*, *Fruttjöf*, *uttje*, *klöttjä*, *kuettjä*, *kryttjä*, *lyttjød'l*, *Muttjel*, *nüttjän*, *rettjä*, *ryttjä*, *settjä*, *süttjä*, *skröttjä*, *slöttjä*, *strettjä*, *stjöttje*, *stöttjä*, *söttjä*, *trettjä*, *tryttjä*, *tüttjä* and *vettjä*, and in the definite form of nouns in *-kk* as *døttji*, *rettjen*, *settjen*, etc.

Words of this group with original *kkj* or *kj* are also pronounced with *kk* and *k* respectively, as *bäkkje*, *trjkkä*, *veikä*, etc. See p. 10.

f, v.

§ 39. *F*. The sound is frequent initially before all vowels and before *j*, *l*, *r*, fifteen, forty, and thirty times respectively; see Index. *F* also occurs in the combination *flj* in *fljo^{ut}ä* and *fljugä*.

Medially *f* is found chiefly with *t* or itself, more rarely with *l* or. Occurrences are, 1) medially in the group *ft*: *äftä*, *däftä*, *drift*, *grjft*, *heftä*, *höft*, *jiftä*, *kluft*, *kräft*, *kreft*, *läft*, *lyftä*, *øftä*, *säft*, *skäft*, *sjiftä*, *skøft*, *skrift*, *st^eift*, *st^eiftä*, *täft* and *viftä*, and in the past stems of verbs in *f* or *r*, as *kräft*, p. prte. of *krævjä*, *höft*, p. prte. of *høvü*, etc.

2, in the combination *-fl-* or *-fr-* in *riflâ*, *sjjflâ*, *hjjflâ* and *ofrâ*. *F* does not occur in final position except as below.

Long *f* appears medially or finally in the following words: *greffed'l*, *kåffti*, 'coffee', *kåffti*, 'café', *klåff*, *skåffâ*, *skåffâ*, *Seffnâ*, *treffâ*, *uff*, interj., and *eff*, name of the sixth letter of the alphabet.

§ 40. *V*. The sound occurs extensively initially and in the initial combination *sv*. For examples see Index. The combination *tv* appears in twelve stems; see Index. Medially and finally the sound is practically limited to the position after a vowel or in the combinations *lv* and *rv*. It occurs:

1, after long vowel in *âuvær*, *bræv*, *Dåvid*, *dræv*, *drévâ*, *dr^{eiv}â*, *gåvmuld*, *gâv*, *grævâ*, *grâv*, *græv*, *hâv*, *håvætjar*, *ho^uv*, *ho^uvæn*, *hørvâ*, *^eIvâr*, *jæv*, *jævæd'l*, *kâvâ*, *kåvæ*, *klåivâ*, *kl^{eiv}â*, *kljv*, *lâv*, *l^{eiv}â*, *nâv*, *påvæ*, *prøvâ*, *ræv*, *r^{eiv}â*, *ro^uvâ*, *røv*, *såvæ*, *sâvâ*, *slåvæ*, *ståvâ*, *ståvâ*, *støv*, *støvæd'l*, *sv^{eiv}â*, *søvâ*, *tav*, *tr^{eiv}vâst*, *tjåvâ*, *tjåvâ*, *våv*, *vævâ*, *ývæ* and *ævæ*.

2, after short vowel in the combination *-vl-* in *åvlâ*, *gnåvlâ*, *håvlâ*, *jåvlâ*, pl., *nåvlâ*, pl., *råvlâ*, *tåvlâ* and *tjævlæ*.

3, in the combination *-vr-* in: *bivrâ*, *hårvæ*, *^eirrvig*, *^etrrvinâ*, *kårvig*, *nåvrâ*, pl., *vævrâ* and *øvræ*, compar.

4, in the combination *-vn-* in: *døvnâ*, *evnæ*, *hervâ*, *ho^uvnâ*, *jåvn* (usually *jåb'n*, *jåbb'n*), *kløvnâ*, *ko^uvnâ*, *l^{eiv}vnâ*, *nøvnâ*, *rurnâ*, and *støvnâ*. Observe variants *nøbnâ* and *støbnâ* for *nøvnâ* and *støvnâ*.

5, in the combination *-lv-* in: *gølv*, *hålvæ*, *Hålvor*, *kålv*, *kvælvâ*, *sålvâ*, *sjælvâ* and *ålv*.

6, in the combination *-rv-* in: *fjådvæ*, *lårv*, *tørv*, *Tørvåld*, *skårv* and *tårvâ*.

7, in various combinations as follows: *drærvjâ*, *hårvdu*, *Hørv'n*, *krærvjâ* and *Iygråv*.

Long *v* is found only in *åvvæg* and its adverbial derivative *åvvæjes*. These are pronounced with long *å* and long *v*, *åv-ræg*, *åv-ræjes*.

h.

§ 41. *H*. The sound occurs initially in about 150 words; see Index. Medially it is found only in compounds, as *bihåndlâ*, *ho^up*, *fjårhått*, etc. It is not found finally.

j.

§ 42. *J*. Occurrences in initial position are much increased over conditions in O. Nw. by the palatalisation of *g*; see Etymological Phonology, § 68, and Index. In medial position *j* is found principally in the combinations *bj* and *fj* in the beginning of words, and *lj* and *nj* in intervocalic position. The occurrences are:

bj in *bjer̥g* (*bjerg*), *bjelke*, *bjo^uä*, *bjyndä*, *bjöldlä*, *bjöd'n*, *björk*,
fj in *fjåmsä*, *fjäs*, *fjåtlä*, *fjed'l*, *fjely*, *fjo^ur*, *fjånträ*, *fjys*,
fjarre, *fjöl*, *fjør* and *ifjo^ur*.

mj in *mjelk*, *mjuk*, *mjöd'n* and *mjöl*.

The combination *lj* occurs initially in *ljäü*, *ljo^urä*, *ljo^usträ* and *ljyst*.

The combination *lj* occurs medially in *beljä*, *byljä*, *dyljä*, *fyljä*, *myljä*, *seljä*, *sveljä*, *syljä*, *syljä*, *teljä*, *tjyljä*, *üljä*, *vcljä* and *uljä*.

nj occurs medially in *dänjä*, *hänjä*, *njen*, *jänjä*, *länje*, *önjän*, *slänjä*, *stänjä*, *sjnjä*, *tränjä*, *töynjä* and *tjänjä*.

rj occurs medially in: *berjä*, *smjrrjä*, *spjrrjä*, *sprjä* and *Tørjär*.

mj occurs medially in: *emjä*, *gremjä*, *lemjä* and *temjä*.

The sound *rj* occurs in: *drerjä* and *krerjä*.

In intervocalic position *j* occurs only in *ijäü*, *ijono*, prep., *rijerà* and *räjät'n*.

l, r.

§ 43. The sound *l* occurs in about 160 words initially before a vowel, and in ninety in the initial combinations *bl*, *fl*, *kl*, *pl* and *sl*. For examples see Index. For occurrences of *lj* initially see § 43. Medially and finally *l* is found after long vowel, in various consonant groups, and in syllabic function after the consonants *d*, *t*, *g*, *k*, *s* and *r*. Examples of occurrences:

1, after long vowel: *älä*, *äln*, *älun*; *bälä*, *bél*, *bälä*, *bo^ul*, *byluy*, *böls*; *däl*, *dél*, *drälç*, *drclä*, *dylö*, pres.; *ēilä*, *ēiluy*; *fäul*, *fäls*, *fclä*, *fēil*, *fjyl*, *fjylä*, *f^eul*, *fcl*, *fjrtjyluy*; *gälä*, *gäl'n*, *g^eylä*, *gûl*; *hâul*, *hâl*, *hâlâ*, *hûl*, *hyl*, *h^eylä*, *hcl*; *jälö*, *jäülä*, *jcl*, *jul*, 'wheel', *jul*, 'Christmas'; *kr^eyl*, *k^eul*, *kr^eilä*; *mälä*, *mâlö*, *m^eil*, *muls*, *Matlus*; *nâul*, *njylä*; *O^ulä*; *p^eil*; *säl*, *sâulä*, *sâly*, *s^eil*, *skâl*, *skâul*, *skûl*, *smâl*, *sm^eil*, *so^ul*, *sp^eil*, *spjo^uls*, *spclä*, *stâl*, pret., *sto^ul*, *Str^eil*, *stöl* (*stöd'l*),

svål, *s^eyl*, *svlç*; *tål*, *tälä*, *tälä*, *têlç*, *t^eyl*, *trêt*; *rål*, *räül*, *ræl* and *völä*.

2, *L* occurs after a short vowel as the first in a consonant group in about sixty words. The cases are as follows: in the combinations

ld as in § 32, 5, and *ldr* as in § 32, 8.

lt as in § 34, 4.

lg as in § 33, 2.

lk as in § 36, 2.

lj as in § 42.

lm in *Almç*, *fälmä*, *hålm*, *krålmç*, *målm*, *qlm*, *sålmä*, *sjçlm*.

ls in *dålsmäül*, *Elsç*, *frçlsä*, *håls*, *hçlsä*, *mjlsä*, *pjlsä*, *ûmkûls* and *råls*.

lsk as in § 36, 7.

lv as in § 40, 5.

kl and *ksl* as in § 36, 11.

bl or *b'l* as in § 31.

dl or *d'l* as in § 32, 2, and *ndl* as in § 32, 10.

ml in *åmlä*, *dåmlæus*, *dåmlä*, *fåmlä*, *gåmlç*, adj., def., *håmlä*, vb., *måmlä*, *råmlä*, *såmlä*, *skåmlç*, adj., *stråmlä*, sb., *såmlä*, *sriåmlä*, *tåmlä*.

sl in *Aslåg*, *bl^eislç*, *fislä*, *go^vslä*, *husl^ey*, *måislä*, *påslç* (*påsçlç*), *påslä*, *ruslä*, *såslä*, *tåslä*, *uslç*, adj., def., *vçslç*, adj., def., and *nsl* in *f^einslç* and *råinslç*.

Finally in various consonantal groups in *årlä*, *gårlä*, *uçvlä*, *hçvlä*, pl., *çklä*, pl., *fårlç*, *hçrlç*, *rånlç* and *vçnlç*, etc.

Long *l* is of rare occurrence; it appears in *bulhç*, *bulletç*, *çllçs*, *håll*, *lçll*, *sjll*, *sjöll*, *tøll*, *rull*, vb., pres., and *vællhy*. In *hå'llem* the *l* is longer than in *håll*, being carried over to the following vowel (*håll-læm*).

§ 44. *R* is next to *s* the most common consonantal sound in the dialect of Aurland. It occurs initially in about one hundred words, medially in three hundred, and finally in seventy-five. For occurrences in initial position see Index.

R occurs in the initial combinations *br*, fifty times, *dr*, thirty, *fr*, fifteen, *gr*, forty-five, *kr*, forty, *pr*, ten, *skr*, twenty, *spr*, eight, *tr*, thirty-five, *str*, fourteen, and *vr*, three times (*vråyhy*, *vr^eiä*,

Long *r* occurs in the following words: *berr*, adj., *berrę*, adv., *börr*, *durá*, *hürrə*, *klürrä*, *knürrä*, *kürrándə*, *lürrä*, *męrr*, *mürrə* (*mo^uro*), *pürrä*, *snęrr*, *snürrig*, *spęrrä*, *stęrrä*, *störrə*, *sürrä*, *türrä*, *tvęrr*, *tjęrrä*, *vęrrę*, compar., and *örrándə*.

In *lęrräi* (*lęrräi*) the *ę* is long or half-long and the *r* is carried over to the following vowel (*lęrr-räi*, *lęrr-räi*).

m.

§ 45. *M.* The sound is frequent in all positions, initially before vowels in about 130 words, medially after long vowel and in various consonantal groups in about 100 words. For example of occurrences initially see Index.

Medially and finally after long vowel *m* appears in *ám*, *br^eim*, *Fláúm*, *flurum*, *gläimä*, *gr^eimä*, *háum*, *jäümä*, *kr^eim*, *lämę*, *lém*, *l^eim*, *lám*, *nāmə* (*uær*), *námę*, *plóúmä*, *r^eim*, *rumə*, *sámęn*, *Skáum*, *sl^eim*, *strurum*, *sreimä*, *sáum*, *to^um*, *táum*.

Medially and finally *m* occurs in consonant groups as follows:

mb as in § 31, and *mp* as in § 35, 2.

mt as in § 34, 8.

ms in *bümsä*, *fjåmsä*, *gråmsä*, *klüms*, *Råmsäi*, *rümsä*, *såms*, *slåms*, *tåmsə*, *jåmsə*.

msj in *gläimsjon*, and *msl* in *hámslę*.

ml and *lm* as in § 43.

mr and *rm* as in § 44.

Long *m* occurs in: *dåmmä*, *dåmmę* so, conj., *dümme*, adj., *dråmm*, *dümm*, *dümmár*, *dýmmä*, *fęmm*, *fråmm*, *fręmmándə*, *frümm*, *gåmmäd'l*, *grümm*, *hámmár*, *hümmeäd'l*, *hümmár*, *kåmmár*, *klęmmä*, *kęmmä*, *kråmm*, *kümmər*, *lümmä*, *lümmər*, *måmmä*, *nęmmę*, *nümmədál*, *nümmər*, *rümm*, *rýmmä*, *skåmm*, *skręmmä*, *skümm*, *slęmm*, *ståmmä*, *stęmmä*, *sümmár*, *sümmə*, pron., *sýmmä*, *sömmä*, *sjęmmä*, *sjýmmuę*, *tęmmálə*, *tümmə*, *týmmər*, *tömmä*, *ümmə*, and in *bljmmä* (*blömmä*).

n, ŋ, ȳ, ñ.

§ 46. *N.* occurs initially before vowels in sixty words; it does not appear before consonants. It occurs in the initial combination *sn-* twenty times, *gn-* eight, and *kn-* eighteen; for examples see Index.

Long *η* appears finally in the following words: *ávηη, búηη, drávηη, fáηη, góηη, klávηη, láηη, máηη*, indef. pron., sg., *o^uηη, púηη, páηη, rýηη, sávη, sávηη, správηη*, sb., *stóηη, st^eýηη, t^eíηη, tróηη, to^uηη, vávηη* and *vrávηη*. In the suffixes *-vηη* and *-lúηη* with secondary stress the final nasal sound is usually short,—*vη, lúη*.

ηk occurs in the words *ávηká, áηker, áηker*, pron., indef., *bávηk, báηká, bl^eηká, blúηká, drávηkár, dávηk, fl^eíηk, fráηk, glávηkár, hýká, kló^uηká, krávηkē, lávηktá, láηkt*, adj., n., *hýká, lúηkō, mávηká, máηkt*, pron., indef., *mávηk, o^uηkt, rýkt*, p.prtc., *sávηká, slávηk, slávηkt*, p.prtc., *stávηkt*, p.prtc., *távηkē, tróηkt*, adj., n., *v^eíηká* and *vrávηkt*.

§ 48. *ηj* appears in the words *dávηjá, dýηjá, fjýrfávηjēlō, hávηjá, mýηen, lávηjē, rávηjá, slávηjá, stávηjá, sýηjá, trávηjá, ýηjá*, and in the plural of nouns in *-vηη*, as *sávηjē, -sávηjēdnō, rávηjē—rávηjēdnō*, etc.

η further occurs before *tj* in the words *útjē, távηtjá* and *sjávηtjá*, and before *sj* in *rávηsjēlō*, and *ýηsjá*.

§ 49. Long *n* with circumflex accent occurs in a number of words as follows:

1, in the definite form of masculines ending in *-ne*, as *hanē—haññ, máñnō-máñññ, krávē-krávññ, ravē-rávññ, to^uñ-to^uññ*, etc.

2, in certain past particles, as *rávññ (: ravnā), fávññ (: favnā)*, etc. (Cp. *bánd'n : bindā*).

3, also to some extent in the def. sg. of masculines ending in *nn*, as *grávnn*, indef., *grávññ*, def., *mávnn*, indef., *mávññ*, def., and of those ending in *-n*, as *stávnn*, indef., *stávññ*, def., *sávnn*, indef., *sávññ*, def., and *v^eínn*, indef., *v^eíññ*, def.

4, in the contract form *sávññ = sá hán*. The word *fán*, 'devil, deuce', Riksmål *fanden*, is pronounced *fán, fávññ* or *fávnn*.

The words in 3 and 4 may be, and in practice most often are, pronounced with simple accent, thus *grávnn, mávnn, stávnn*, etc., indef. and def.; so *sávññ* becomes *sávnn*.

s.

§ 50. *S* is the most commonly employed of all consonants in Aurl. It is found initially in about 350 words before all vowels and in the initial consonant combinations *sk* about 75 times, *sl*, 65, *sm*, 20, *sn*, 50, *sp*, 50, *st*, 80, and *sv*, 50, respectively. Medially and finally *s* occurs after long vowels and in various combinations

after short vowel. The initial combination consonant + *s* is not found. The occurrences in medial and final position are:

1, after long vowel or diphthong in the following words: *1sə*, *ũs*, *bāisə*, *bās*, *blāũsə*, *bləsə*, sb., *brāsə*, *brusə*, *dāũs*, *drȳsə*, pres., *dusə*, *f^eisə*, *fjās*, *fl^eis*, *flūs*, *frāsə*, *fro^usə*, *gāũs*, *glās*, *grās*, *gr^eis*, *grūs*, *hāũs*, *ho^usə*, *hus*, *hæus*, *h^øysə*, *eis*, *jāsę*, *jęsę*, adj., n., *kl^øysə*, *ko^us*, *krās*, *kru^s*, *krāisə*, *lās*, pret., *lūisə*, *lȳs*, sb., *ljȳs*, adj., *læus*, *māsə*, *mus*, *mȳsə*, *nās*, *n^øysə*, *o^usə*, *pāis*, *pāsə*, *pūs*, *rāisə*, *rāisə*, *rāsə*, *ro^usə*, *slāisə*, *snus*, *snusə*, *stāsə*, *sus*, *sæus*, *tæus*, *vāsə*, *r^eisə* and *ręsę*, adj., n.

2, in the combination *sn* after long vowel in the def. form of masculine ending in -*s* or -*se*, as *āsn*, *āũsn*, *pāsn*, etc., and in the masculine form of the adjectives *jęsn* and *vęsn*.

3, after short vowel in the combinations *sp*, *sk* and *st*; see above under *p*, *k* and *t*. Further in the combinations *sm*, *sn*, *sl*, *ls* and *us*; see above under *l*, *m* and *u*.

4, in other combinations as *ksl*, *k^sm*, *fsl*, *usl*, *rsl*, *nst*, *kst*, and *ps*; see above under *k*, *t*, *l*, *n* and *r*.

Long *s* occurs in *but^eiss*, *dāssə*, pron., *drāssə*, *ęss*, name of the letter *s*, *føss*, *hüssə*, *jāssə*, *jȳss*, *kūssə*, *klęssə*, *kløss*, *krøss*, *kūssəmær*, *krāss*, *lüss*, *løss*, vb., *nissę*, *n^øȳss*, *ęss*, *pāssə*, *plāss*, *riss*, *rūss^einə*, *sęss*, *smüss*, *sp^eiss*, *trøssȳ*, *tūssə*, *vāssə*, *riss* and *Vęss*.

The palatal *š* occurs initially in about twenty words. For example see Index. Long *š* appears medially in the following words: *drȳssjə*, *fıssję* (in *pāũ fıssję*), *gūssjvrār*, *gu^sssjølør*, *hęssję*, pl., *hȳssjə*, *krȳssjə*, *rȳssjə*, *sȳssjøn*, and *tussjøn* (also *tuskøn* and *t^uuskøn*).

ETYMOLOGICAL PHONOLOGY

THE O. NW. VOWELS IN STRESSED POSITION

§ 51. I shall first discuss briefly the sounds of Aurl. in their relation to O. NW. There will then follow a summary of the phonological laws.

O. NW. *a* appears as *á* in originally long syllable. Examples:

<i>ad'l</i> , all, O. NW. <i>albr</i> ,	<i>náb'n</i> , name, O. NW. <i>nafn</i> ,
<i>áldər</i> , age, O. NW. <i>aldr</i> ,	<i>nákki</i> , neck, O. NW. <i>nakki</i> ,
<i>ánná</i> , other, O. NW. <i>annat</i>	<i>ráb'n</i> , raven, O. NW. <i>rafn</i> ,
<i>dánn</i> , that, O. NW. <i>pamm</i> ,	<i>sákná</i> , miss, O. NW. <i>sakna</i> ,
<i>blándá</i> , mix, O. NW. <i>blanda</i> ,	<i>skátt</i> , tax, O. NW. <i>skattr</i> ,
<i>kádlá</i> , call, O. NW. <i>kalla</i> ,	<i>támme</i> , tame, O. NW. <i>tamm</i> ,
<i>králdę</i> , choke, O. NW. <i>kvalđa</i> ,	<i>váldę</i> , chose, O. NW. <i>valda</i> ,
<i>kráss</i> , sharp, O. NW. <i>krass</i>	<i>vránn</i> , cross, O. NW. <i>vrangr</i> ,
<i>lánd</i> , land, O. NW. <i>lund</i> ,	

In originally short syllable O. NW. *a*, both closed and open, is lengthened, e. g.

1, in originally closed syllable:

<i>bá</i> , bad, O. NW. <i>bađ</i> ,	<i>glá</i> , glad, O. NW. <i>gláđr</i> ,
<i>bár</i> , bore, O. NW. <i>bar</i> ,	<i>glás</i> , glass, O. NW. <i>glas</i> ,
<i>blá</i> , leaf, O. NW. <i>blađ</i> ,	<i>ská</i> , shall, O. NW. <i>skal</i> ,
<i>dág</i> , day, O. NW. <i>dagr</i> ,	<i>spáke</i> , tame, O. NW. <i>spakr</i> ,
<i>dál</i> , valley, O. NW. <i>dalr</i> ,	<i>rá</i> , was, O. NW. <i>var</i> ,

2, in originally open syllable:

<i>bádá</i> , bathe, O. NW. <i>bađa</i> ,	<i>ská</i> , harm, O. NW. <i>skađi</i> ,
<i>dágá</i> , days, O. NW. <i>daga</i> ,	<i>srára</i> , answer, O. NW. <i>srara</i> ,
<i>háne</i> , cock, O. NW. <i>hani</i> ,	<i>tála</i> , speak, O. NW. <i>tala</i> ,
<i>fár</i> , father, O. NW. <i>fađir</i> ,	<i>ráká</i> , wake, O. NW. <i>raka</i> ,
<i>gátá</i> , lane, O. NW. <i>gata</i> ,	

O. Nw. *a* in long syllable has long *ā* in Aurl. where the following consonant combination was originally *rd̥*. In such cases the *đ* has disappeared resulting in the combination vowel + short consonant, so that these words coincide with those of the type *dal* < *dalr*, e. g.

gā, estate, O. Nw. *garđr*,
hār, hard, O. Nw. *harđr*,
kārā, to card, O. Nw. *karđa*,

Lengthening also takes place before the combinations *rn*, *ln*, and *rl*, e. g.

bād'n, child, O. Nw. *barn*, *āl'n*, ell, O. Nw. *aln*,
gād'n, yarn, O. Nw. *garn* *kār*, fellow, O. Nw. *karl*,

Further O. Nw. *a* is lengthened in the following words: *sāl*, saddle, O. Nw. *sađul*; *stānā*, come to a stop, O. Nw. *stađna*; and in *Sātan*, satan, O. Nw. *satan*.

The normal O. Nw. *akr* appears in the form *āūkər*; the word, therefore, had the long vowel *ākr* in Aurl. in O. Nw. times. Cp. also *āūt* and normal O. Nw. *at*, variant *āt*, and Aurl. *āũ*, O. Nw. *af*, *áf*. See Wadstein, *Fornn. Hom.*, 121; Larsen, *Maal og Minne*, 1914, pp. 149-150; Hægstad, *G. Tr.*, 65, and Noreen, *Altn. u. altisl. Gr.*, § 163.

O. Nw. *a* before *m* remains short, the *m* being lengthened, e. g. O. Nw. *gamall* > *gāmmāđ'l*, O. Nw. *hamarr* > *hāmmār*.

Qualitative changes of O. Nw. *a* appear in *skølr* < *skalr*, *røld* < *vald*, *høldā* < *halda* and (*māγγ*-) *føldig* < *-faldig*. The preterite *skølr* occurs also occasionally in O. Nw., Noreen, *Altn. u. altisl. Gr.*, § 481, note 2.

Change of *hua-* > *krø* > *kø*, and subsequent lengthening is exhibited by *kār*, O. Nw. *huarr*. Cp. also *kørtjøn*, O. Nw. *hvarthi*. *kørtər*, O. Nw. *kvarter*, shows contamination with other words in *ørt*, as *kørt*, adj. and *kørt*, sb.

It is to be observed that Aurl. exhibits the vowel *a* throughout before *ng*. The lengthening that the vowel underwent in this position in many dialects in O. Nw. times, was not shared in by Aurl., though found extensively in some parts of Sogn. Examples: *lāγγe* from O. Nw. *langr*; *krāγγe*, from O. Nw. *krankr*, not *krānr*; *māγγe*, from O. Nw. *mangir*, etc. These words, therefore, have the same vowel in Aurl. as words with *a* in the stem which

were borrowed after the time of dialectal lengthening, as *fränk* < H. G. *frank*, *bänge* < M. L. G. *bange*, *mänkêrû* < Fr. *manquer*, *månglû* < H. G. *mangeln*, etc.

Before combinations of *l* + consonant the vowel remains unchanged in Aurl., the O. N. lengthening (principally O. Ic., rare in O. Nw.) is not found. On *skalr* and *skolv* see above; an O. Nw. *skålf*, now and then met with, would have yielded *skåûlv*. See also Noreen, *Altu. u. altisl. Gr.*, § 119, notes 1, 2, 3. In Aurl. O. Nw. *sáld* is pronounced *såûld*, as here the vowel is undoubtedly originally long.

O. Nw. *á*.

§ 52. O. Nw. *á* regularly becomes *åû* in Aurl. Examples:

blåû, blue, O. Nw. *blár*; *blåûsá*, blow, O. Nw. *blása*; *gråû*, gray, O. Nw. *grár*; *jåûlá*, joke, O. Nw. *hjála*; *småûð*, small, O. Nw. *smáir*; *såûg*, pret., saw, O. Nw. *sá*; *fåûra*, danger, O. Nw. *fár*; *nåû*, reach, O. Nw. *ná*; *kåûta*, agile, wild, O. Nw. *kátr*; *såûld*, sieve, O. Nw. *sáld*.

Here also belong *åût* and *åûker*, O. Nw. *at*, *át*; *ákr*, *ákr*; see above, § 51.

O. Nw. *á* before *tt* appear regularly as *åû* in *blåûtt*, blue, O. Nw. *blátt*; *gråûtt*; O. Nw. *grátt*; *råûtt*, O. Nw. *hrátt*; *småûtt*, O. Nw. *smátt*; *spåûtt*, O. Nw. *spátt*; *åûttá*, O. Nw. *átta*; *åûtt*, O. Nw. *átt*, etc. However the word *nått* exhibits the simple vowel the source of which is an O. Nw. form with short vowel. This form may have arisen in part by influence of compounds in *nått*- and *-nått*, as e. g. Aurl. *nåttfiske*, *nåttgæmmádl*, *nåttkáppá*, *nåttgongá*, *nåttlæupár*, *nåttátteig*, *mídnått*, *størnnått*, *sunnárnått*, etc., etc. The short vowel form *nått* is recorded in O. Nw.; on shortening of vowel before *-tt* see also § 57.

O. Nw. *o*.

§ 53. O. Nw. *o* is regularly *ø* in originally long syllables. Examples:

<i>folk</i> , people, O. Nw. <i>folk</i> ,	<i>sløkná</i> , become extinguished, O.
<i>høð'n</i> , horn, O. Nw. <i>horn</i> ,	Nw. <i>slokna</i> ,
<i>køð'n</i> , corn, O. Nw. <i>korn</i> ,	<i>Tøðláv</i> , O. Nw. <i>Þorleifr</i> ,
<i>heppá</i> , leap, O. Nw. <i>hoppa</i> ,	<i>trøð'l</i> , troll, O. Nw. <i>troll</i> ,
<i>øst</i> , cheese, O. Nw. <i>ostr</i> ,	

In originally short syllable *o* remains short before *m*, the consonant being therefore lengthened, as *kømmå*, O. Nw. *koma*.

O. Nw. *o* before original *rđ* appears as *ō*^u. Cp. *år* < *arđ*, above, § 49. Examples:

<i>bo^ur</i> , table, O. Nw. <i>borđ</i> ,	<i>o^ur</i> , word, O. Nw. <i>orđ</i>
<i>fjo^ur</i> , fjord, O. Nw. <i>fjorđr</i> ,	<i>jo^urə</i> , did, O. Nw. <i>gjorđi</i> ,
<i>ifjo^ur</i> , last year, O. Nw. <i>ifjorđ</i> ,	<i>fjo^urə</i> , fourth, O. Nw. <i>fjorđi</i> ,
<i>no^ur</i> , north, O. Nw. <i>no^ur</i> ,	<i>To^ur</i> , O. Nw. <i>Đorđr</i> ,

In *mo^urd*, O. Nw. *morđr*, the diphthong is short; the retention of the *d* would seem to be due to the word *mo^urdār*.

O. Nw. *o* before original *rt* appears as *ō*^u. Examples:

<i>fo^urt</i> , quickly, O. Nw. <i>fort</i> ,	<i>lo^urt</i> , dirt, O. Nw. <i>lortr</i> ,
<i>ko^urt</i> , short, O. Nw. <i>kort</i> ,	<i>sjo^urtā</i> , shirt, O. Nw. <i>skjorta</i> ,
<i>jo^urt</i> , done, O. Nw. <i>gjort</i> ,	

On O. Nw. *bort*, *burt*, see § 54.

O. Nw. *o* becomes *ā* in originally short syllable, both closed and open. Examples:

1, originally closed syllable:

<i>sān</i> , son, O. Nw. <i>sonr</i> ,	<i>tāg</i> , rope, O. Nw. <i>tog</i> ,
<i>skāt</i> , shot, O. Nw. <i>skot</i> ,	<i>kāt</i> , hut, O. Nw. <i>kot</i> ,
<i>lāk</i> , cover, O. Nw. <i>lok</i> ,	

2, in originally open syllable:

<i>lāgə</i> , flame, O. Nw. <i>logi</i> ,	<i>brāt'n</i> , broken, O. Nw. <i>brotinn</i> ,
<i>fālə</i> , foal, O. Nw. <i>foli</i> ,	<i>trāt'n</i> , swollen, O. Nw. <i>protinn</i> ,
<i>māsə</i> , moss, O. Nw. <i>mose</i> ,	<i>hāvə</i> , head, O. Nw. <i>hovud</i> ,
<i>skāā</i> , look, O. Nw. <i>skođā</i> ,	<i>stāvə</i> , house, O. Nw. <i>stofa</i> ,

O. Nw. *o* before *m* remains short in *kømmå*, the consonant being lengthened; cp. § 49, *gāmmād'l*.

O. Nw. *ø*

§ 54. O. Nw. *ø* in originally long syllable is regularly *ø* coinciding therefore with original *o*, see § 53. Examples:

<i>bød'n</i> , children, O. Nw. <i>børn</i> ,	<i>fønn</i> , snowdrift, O. Nw. <i>fønn</i> ,
<i>børk</i> , bark, O. Nw. <i>børkr</i> ,	<i>hønd</i> , hand, O. Nw. <i>hønd</i> ,
<i>døgg</i> , dew, O. Nw. <i>døgg</i> ,	<i>øksh</i> , the shoulder, O. Nw. <i>ørclin</i> ,

O. Nw. *ø* before *rđ* becomes *ā*, the *đ* disappearing, as *jār*,
O. Nw. *gjordđ*.

O. Nw. *jø* becomes *jō* in *fjør*, 'feather, spring', O. Nw. *fjōrđ*.

O. Nw. *ø* becomes *ā* in originally short syllable, both closed and open. Examples:

1, in originally closed syllable:

<i>bā</i> , notice, O. Nw. <i>bōđ</i> ,	<i>kār</i> , pension, O. Nw. <i>kōr</i> ,
<i>glās</i> , glasses, O. Nw. <i>glēs</i> ,	<i>mān</i> , main, O. Nw. <i>mēn</i> ,
<i>grāv</i> , trench, O. Nw. <i>grēf</i> ,	<i>nās</i> , nose, O. Nw. <i>nēs</i> ,

2, in originally open syllable:

<i>sāgā</i> , folk-tale, O. Nw. <i>sēga</i> .	<i>gātā</i> , lane, O. Nw. <i>gōto</i> , dat-acc.
<i>tvāgā</i> , dish-cloth, O. Nw. <i>þraga</i> ,	of <i>gata</i> ,
	<i>tvārā</i> , twirling-stick, O. Nw.
	<i>þrara</i> ,

Cp. *hāvā* above, O. Nw. *hofuđ*, *hofuđ*.

O. Nw. *ó*

§ 55. The regular equivalent of O. Nw. *ó* is *o^u*. Examples:

1, in originally open syllable:

<i>glo^u</i> , stare, O. Nw. <i>gló</i> ,	<i>slo^u</i> , struck, O. Nw. <i>sló</i> ,
<i>lo^u</i> , laughed, O. Nw. <i>hló</i> ,	<i>bro^ur</i> , brother, O. Nw. <i>bróđir</i> ,
<i>klo^u</i> , claw, O. Nw. <i>kló</i> ,	<i>mo^ur</i> , mother, O. Nw. <i>móđir</i> ,
<i>Olá</i> , O. Nw. <i>Oláfr</i> ,	<i>sto^ur</i> , pl., big, O. Nw. <i>stórar</i> ,

2, in originally closed syllable:

<i>blo^u</i> , blood, O. Nw. <i>blóđ</i> ,	<i>sto^u</i> , stood, O. Nw. <i>stóđ</i> ,
<i>fo^ur</i> , went, O. Nw. <i>fór</i> ,	<i>sko^ug</i> , woods, O. Nw. <i>skógr</i> ,
<i>o^ur</i> , out of, O. Nw. <i>ór</i> ,	

O. Nw. *ó* regularly appears as a short diphthong before consonant combinations. Examples:

1, before *tt*:

<i>o^uttā</i> , dawn, O. Nw. <i>óttā</i> ,	<i>tro^utt</i> , persistency, O. Nw. <i>þrøttr</i> ,
<i>so^utt</i> (in <i>so^uttásánn</i>), sickness,	<i>mo^utt</i> , wholly, O. Nw. <i>mótt</i> ,

O. Nw. *sótt*,

2, before *nd*, *nst*, *st* and *rst*:

<i>bo^undā</i> , peasant, O. Nw. <i>bóndi</i> ,	<i>to^ustāg</i> , Thursday, O. Nw. <i>Þórs-</i>
<i>Tro^und</i> , O. Nw. <i>Tróndr</i> ,	<i>dagr</i> ,
<i>vo^undā</i> , angry, O. Nw. <i>vóndr</i> ,	<i>ro^ust</i> , p.prtc., praised, O. Nw.
<i>ho^ustā</i> , cough, O. Nw. <i>hósti</i>	<i>hrósat</i> , <i>hróst</i> ,

Cp. also *O^unstà* < *Onstad* < *Oðinsstaðr* and
O^unstag < *Onstag* < *Oðinsdagr*.

The stem vowel is often pronounced half-long in these words, especially those in 2.

O. Nw. *ó* appears as *ø* in *døttø*, 'daughter', O. Nw. *dóttir*; *gøtt*, 'good', O. Nw. *gótt*, and *vøks*, 'grew', O. Nw. *vóx* (*óx*),

O. Nw. *ó* appears as *û* before original short *m* in *dûmm*, 'verdict', O. Nw. *dómr*, and *dûmmár*, 'judge', O. Nw. *dómari*. Literary influence of Riksmål *dom* (pronounced *dømm*) and contamination with dialectal *dûmm*, adj., have probably both operated here.

Cp., however, also above *kømmå* < O. Nw. *koma*, whose form should regularly have been *kåmå*. See further § 54.

O. Nw. *u*

§ 56. The regular equivalent of O. Nw. *u* is *û*. The vowel remains short before a consonant combination. Examples:

1, before *nd* and *nn*:

bûndø, bound, O. Nw. *bundit*, *Gûnnår*, O. Nw. *Gunnarr*,
sûndø, asunder, O. Nw. *sundr*, *tûnn*, thin, O. Nw. *þunnr*,
hûnd, dog, O. Nw. *hundr*, *rûnnø*, p.prte. won, O. Nw. *vun-*
stûnd, sb. while, O. Nw. *stundr*, *nit*,
mûnn, month, O. Nw. *mun*.

2, before other combinations:

ûlr, wolf, O. Nw. *ulfr*, *Gûllåik*, O. Nw. *Guðlaikr*,
tûrt, p.prte. needed, O. Nw. *þurft*, *kûldø*, cold, O. Nw. *kulði*,
stûld, theft, O. Nw. *stulð*, *bûrt*, away, O. Nw. *burt* (*bort*),

and before original *ll* in *srûd'l*, 'swelling', O. Nw. *srullr*, and
gûd'l, 'gold', O. Nw. *gull*.

3, before long *gg*, *kk*, *bb*, *pp*:

skûggø, shadow, O. Nw. *skuggi*, *lûkkå*, luck, O. Nw. *lukka*,
sûggå, sow, O. Nw. *sugga*, *ûpp*, up, O. Nw. *upp*,
tûggå, sb. chew, O. Nw. *tugga*, *kûbbø*, block, O. Nw. *kubbi*,
bûkk, buck, O. Nw. *bukkr*, *klûbbå*, club, O. Nw. *klubba*,

Before words in *-ng* the condition varies. The vowel is *û* in
ûngø, 'youngster', O. Nw. *ungi*, and in *hûngør*, 'hunger', from H. G.
Hunger; O. Nw. *tunga*, 'tongue', is pronounced *tûngå* and *to^ungå*.

The vowel is *o*^u in *o^uggə*, 'young', O. Nw. *ungr*; *to^uggə*, 'heavy', O. Nw. *þungr*; and regularly in *lo^uggá* (rarely *lūggá*), O. Nw. *lunga*, and *do^ungə*, *do^uŋjə* (rarely *dūngə*), O. Nw. *dungi*.

O. Nw. *u* is *o*^u before original *nk* in *lo^uŋkə*, 'luke-warm', O. Nw. *lunkit*.

O. Nw. *u* appears as short *û* before original short *m*, e. g. *hûmmár*, lobster, O. Nw. *hum-* *sûmmə*, some, O. Nw. *sumir*,
arr, *tûmmə*, thumb, O. Nw. *þumall*,

sûmmár, summer, O. Nw. *sumar*, *Nûmmədál*, O. Nw. *Numedal*,

O. Nw. *u* becomes *ø* in *tødnú*, 'to dry', O. Nw. *þurna*.

O. Nw. *u* is lengthened in originally short syllables, both closed and open. Examples,

1, in originally closed syllable:

<i>bûl</i> , trunk, O. Nw. <i>bulr</i> ,	<i>gûl</i> , yellow, O. Nw. <i>gulr</i> ,
<i>hûg</i> , mind, O. Nw. <i>hugr</i> ,	<i>rûs</i> , peeling, O. Nw. <i>rus</i> ,
<i>mûn</i> , gain, O. Nw. <i>munr</i> ,	<i>skûl</i> , shell, O. Nw. <i>skul</i> ,
<i>rûg</i> , rye, O. Nw. <i>rugr</i> ,	

2, in originally open syllable:

<i>fûrə</i> , fir, O. Nw. <i>fura</i> ,	<i>hûgá</i> , desirous of, O. Nw. <i>hugat</i> ,
O. Nw. <i>u</i> is lengthened before original <i>-rđ</i> , e. g.	
<i>skûr</i> , O. Nw. <i>skurđr</i> ,	<i>smûrə</i> , smeared, O. Nw. <i>smurđi</i> ,
<i>spûrə</i> asked, O. Nw. <i>spurđi</i> ,	<i>bûrə</i> , ought, O. Nw. <i>burđi</i> ,

By analogy to other verbs of the class these verbs often assume the ending *-də*, as *spûrdə*, *smûrdə*, and nearly always *bûrdə*.

In the names *Gûri*, O. Nw. *Guđriđr* and *Gûro*, O. Nw. *Guđ-ruđr* there is loss of the spirant and compensatory lengthening of the *u*. Also O. Nw. *Guđlaikr* is pronounced in Aurl. with similar change as *Gûlâik*, by the side of *Gûllâik* with assimilation of *đl* to *ll*. See above.

O. Nw. *ú*

§ 57. O. Nw. *ú* is in Aurl. regularly *‘u* (*u*). See § 6. Examples:

<i>bru</i> , bridge, O. Nw. <i>brú</i> ,	<i>snú</i> , turn, O. Nw. <i>snúa</i> ,
<i>brur</i> , bride, O. Nw. <i>brúđr</i> ,	<i>tru</i> , believe, O. Nw. <i>trúa</i> ,
<i>gnúa</i> , kneed, O. Nw. <i>gnúa</i> ,	<i>sut</i> , worry, O. Nw. <i>sút</i> ,
<i>duá</i> , dove, O. Nw. <i>dúfa</i> ,	<i>lutá</i> , bend over, O. Nw. <i>lúta</i> ,
<i>hus</i> , house, O. Nw. <i>hús</i> ,	

O. Nw. *fljúga* (*flúga*) is represented by *fljugá* and *flugá*.

Aurl. *brúká*, 'use', is to be referred to an O. Nw. form with short vowel, **bruka*, as the prevailing Aurl. pronunciation, not to O. Nw. *brúka*. (Contamination with *brúk*, sb.)

Aurl. *stúká*, 'do, be engaged at, be going about busying oneself with little matters', is to be referred to an older **stuka*.

In *lúkká*, 'shut', O. Nw. *lúka*, shortening of the vowel has taken place probably by influence of *lykja-lukða*. Shortening also appears in *buddá*, pret., of *bu*, O. Nw. *búa-búða*, rarer O. Nw. weak pret., beside the regular O. Nw. *búa-bió*, and in *truddá*, pret., O. Nw. *trúða*, 'believe'.

O. Nw. *ú* is shortened before long *t* in *uttán*, O. Nw. *úttan*, (and *fýruttán*, O. Nw. *fýrúttan*), now and then heard pronounced "uttán, and in *luttá*, variant *l^uuttá*, pret. of *lutá*, *l^uutá*, O. Nw. *lúta*—*laut*, *lútta*.

O. Nw. *ú* appears as *û* in *stúppá*, variant *stuppá*, *st^uuppá*, 'stumble, fall headlong, fall dead', O. Nw. *stúpa*. The infinitive form with short vowel would seem to be due to a weak pret. *stúpða* (*stúpaða*) in O. Aurl., which came into use in this meaning by the side of the regular strong form *stúpa*—*staup*, meaning 'overhang, jut forward'. Influence of *luttá*, pret. of *luta*, 'stoop forward', is possible.

The word *súppá*, sb. 'soup', variant *suppá*, *s^uuppá*, cp. O. Nw. *súpa*, vb., 'to sip, drink', exhibits similar shortening before *p*.

O. Nw. *i*

§ 58. O. Nw. *i* appears as *ɪ* in originally long syllables, e. g.
bindá, bind, O. Nw. *binda*, *ɪdlá*, badly, O. Nw. *illa*,
blindá, blind, O. Nw. *blindr*, *jɪŋgɛ*, gone, O. Nw. *gingit*,
fisk, fish, O. Nw. *fiskr*, *Mɪttjɛd'l*, O. Nw. *Mikkel*,

O. Nw. *i* appears as a *^ei*, diphthong of the third series, before the combinations *ɲɲ* (*ɲg*) and *ɲk*, e. g.,

r^eiɲɲ, ring, O. Nw. *ringr*, *m^eiɲká*, lessen, O. Nw. *minka*,
t^eiɲɲ, thing, O. Nw. *ting*, *fl^eiɲk*, diligent, O. Nw. *flinkr*,
spr^eiɲgá, run, O. Nw. *springa*, *r^eiɲglá*, go astray, O. Nw. *vingla*,

A common variant pronunciation has the vowel *ɪ*, as *tɪgg*, *mɪyká*, etc.

O. Nw. *i* regularly becomes *é* in originally short syllables, closed and open. Examples,

1, in originally closed syllable:

<i>drér</i> , drifting, O. Nw. <i>drif</i> ,	<i>lèt</i> , color, O. Nw. <i>litr</i> ,
<i>frè</i> , peace, O. Nw. <i>fridr</i> ,	<i>jél</i> , ravine, O. Nw. <i>gil</i> ,
<i>lè</i> , wicket, O. Nw. <i>lidr</i> ,	<i>rè</i> , vb. will, 1 p., O. Nw. <i>vil</i> ,
<i>smè</i> , smith, O. Nw. <i>smidr</i> ,	<i>rè</i> , wood, O. Nw. <i>vidr</i> ,
<i>stég</i> , step, O. Nw. <i>stigr</i> ,	<i>rèn</i> , friend, O. Nw. <i>vinr</i> ,

2, in originally open syllable:

<i>bèteç</i> , morsel, O. Nw. <i>biti</i> ,	<i>lètà</i> , to dye, O. Nw. <i>lita</i> ,
<i>hèteç</i> , heat, O. Nw. <i>hiti</i> ,	<i>jèrug</i> , miserly, O. Nw. <i>girugr</i>
<i>fèteç</i> , condition of being fat,	(-igr),
O. Nw. <i>fiti</i> ,	<i>srègà</i> , whip, O. Nw. <i>sviga</i> ,
<i>lèvà</i> , to live, O. Nw. <i>lifa</i> ,	<i>rèkà</i> , week, O. Nw. <i>vika</i> ,

This vowel occurs regularly in the p.prte., *bèteç*, 'bitten', O. Nw. *bitit*; *grèpç*, 'seized', O. Nw. *gripit*, etc.

O. Nw. *i* appears as *éi* in *sméià*, 'smithy', O. Nw. *smiðia*, where the vowel *é* that was to be expected (*smèà*), has been replaced by the vowel of the verb *sméià*, O. Nw. *smiða*.

O. Nw. *kvitr*, 'free from obligation, rid of', appears in the form *kréitt*, which must be referred to an older Aurl. *krittr*.

O. Nw. *kviskrá*, 'whisper', appears with diphthongal vowel, *kréiskrá*. This form is to be referred to an older Aurl. *kvískra*. We should otherwise have to assume in both *kréitt* and *kréiskrá* later diphthongisation before the dental combinations *tt* and *sk* (*skr*), which, however, is contradicted by other dialectal forms in -*itt* and -*isk* as, *bittà*, vb. find; *huttà*, hit; *mitt*, *sutt*, pron., *fisk*, *biskçn*, etc., etc.

O. Nw. *i* becomes *ý* in *tjýrtjá*, 'church', O. Nw. *kirkia*, and *klýppà*, 'clip', O. Nw. *klyppà*.

O. Nw. *i*

§ 59. O. Nw. *i* regularly becomes *éi*. Examples:

<i>béià</i> , wait, O. Nw. <i>bíða</i> ,	<i>téimç</i> , hour, O. Nw. <i>tími</i> ,
<i>gléià</i> , glide, O. Nw. <i>glíða</i> ,	<i>tréivà</i> , seize, O. Nw. <i>þrífa</i> ,
<i>méil</i> , mile, O. Nw. <i>míl</i> ,	<i>néiç</i> , nine, O. Nw. <i>nío</i> ,

Examples of long *i* in early loans: *bl^ei*, 'become', < L. G. *bliven*; *st^eim*, *fiskest^eim*, 'school of fish', < L. G. *stⁱm*.

Long *i* before the consonant combination *str* is shortened in *kl^eistrá*, 'to paste, glue on', < M. L. G. *klⁱstren*.

O. Nw. *i* is shortened before *tj* in *núttjån*, 'nineteen', O. Nw. *nítián*, and in *núttu*, 'ninety', O. Nw. *nítigr* and the corresponding ordinals *núttjándø* and *núttiendø*.

Aurl. *rigdåm*, 'riches', with short *i* is not the native word (O. Nw. *rikdómr*), but a loan from Danish *rigdom*, as also the consonant *g* shows.

In *rissá*, 'scribble, scratch', from *ritsá* < *rita*, the short vowel form was already present in O. Nw.

O. Nw. *i* appears as a diphthong of the third series before *-dd* or *-tt* in inflexional forms in the neuter form of adjectives, in *^ei* + consonant, and in certain derivatives from verbs with long *i*. Examples:

<i>r^eidd</i> , width, < <i>rídd</i> ,	<i>r^eikt</i> , rich, < <i>ríkt</i> ,
<i>r^eitt</i> , wide, < <i>rítt</i> ,	<i>kr^eild</i> , rest, O. Nw. <i>hríld</i> ,
<i>s^eitt</i> , hanging low, < <i>sítt</i> ,	<i>kr^eilt</i> , p.prte., rested, < <i>hvíla</i> ,
<i>f^eint</i> , nice, < <i>fínt</i> ,	

There is considerable variation in the pronunciation of some of these words. See § 6. The tendency to monophthongisation will perhaps most often result in an *e*-vowel, but it seems sometimes to be intermediate between close *e* and *ɪ*. The diphthong remains half-long often, especially in the neuter forms of adjectives and in verb forms with stem-consonant + dental, as *f^eint*, *l^eikt*, p.prte., *kr^eitt*, etc. Shortening is, however, always present also here where the consonant combination resulting is *dd* or *tt*.

O. Nw. *e*

§ 60. O. Nw. *e*, which remained *e* in O. Ic., underwent a lowering to *æ* under certain conditions in O. Nw. The most general case of this change was when it was preceded by *r* (or consonantal *u*) and followed by *r*, as *verk* > *værk*, *verða* > *værða*, etc. But in some dialects *e* became *æ* in any closed syllable if preceded by *r* (*u*), as *regr* > *ræg*, and to a less extent if preceded by *b*, *l* or *r*; see Noreen, *Altu. u. altis. Gr.*, § 104. In some localities the change of *e* > *æ* took place still more generally, only a preceding *g* or *k* operating to prevent the change.

In the dialect in which *Norsk Homiliebok* is written not only does a preceding *r* and a following *r* or *l* serve as the compound cause of the change of *e* > *a*, but a preceding *v* so operates on *e* in open syllable, as also an *l* or *r*, whether preceding or following, as *vava*, *blaža*, *clares*, *dræcr*, and, as in *scæra*, even where the *r* does not belong to the same syllable as the vowel; see Wadstein, *Form. Hom.*, p. 57, further pp. 55-61.

For the condition in the charters Hægstad has shown that the greatest inconsistency prevails in the use of *e* and *a*. During the period from 1324-1550 *e* predominates, but such writings as *sæm* by the side of *sem*, and *mæðr*, *mæð* by the side of *með*, are common; *Maaleet i dei gamle norske Kongebrer*, p. 11. The inconsistency increases later with a greater preponderance of cases of *a*.

In the dialect of *Fragment R. A.*, 58 C. of *Konungs Skuggsjá*, *e* occurs most regularly "in the unstressed words *ēða*, *með*, *sem*, and *cun* regularly, also in the pronouns *ek*, *mer*, *ver*, *þer*, *ser*, *þesse*, in the relative participle *er*, in the verb forms *væra*, *er*, *ero*, *veret*, in *her* and *ner*, in internasal position in *menn*, *neua*, before long nasal in *renna*, and before *e* and *y* in *drecca*, *dreger*; also in the words *þegan*, *þeghar*, *gera*, *drepa*, *rettendom*, *sela*, in *hefi* and *hefer* and once in *þenn*. The writing with *a* is, however, more common elsewhere. So regularly between *v* and *r*, as *væðr*, *væða*, *være*, *værra*, *hræfr*, *hrærr*, between *b* and *r* in *bara* and *baranstein*, before *l* in closed syllable in *væl*, *hæltst*, *hælga*, and before *-ng* in *stræng*, *angn* and *angan*"; see *Fragment R. A.*, p. 29.

In the dialect of Trondhjem there is a similar tendency toward *a*. However, Hægstad observes that not only does a following consonant combination tend to preserve the narrower vowel in some Mss. but also to some extent a following short consonant, or *ss*, *st*; *Gl. Trønd.*, 32. This narrowing influence is further exhibited in the Trondhjem dialects in the change of *a* > *e*, which had taken place by 1250 in some words, with a single consonant, as *nes*, *net*, *leser*, *dreke* and before *-st* and *nn*, in *hest*, *gest*, *menn*, *Gl. Trønd.*, 68¹.

¹See also *Maal og Minne*, 1914, p. 153.

As far as the dialects of Sogn are concerned an examination of the charters indicates that *e* and *æ* were used in varying degree in the different parts of the region. I shall not here attempt to formulate any rule for the occurrence of *æ* or the retention of *e*, but shall confine myself to conclusions that will be suggested by the present pronunciation of the words in question in the dial. of Aurland today. I shall therefore cite the forms everywhere in their classical O. Nw. form in *-e*.

O. Nw. *e*, *æ*, regularly appears as *ɛ* in originally long syllables. Examples: *ɛdlevæ*, 'eleven', O. Nw. *ellefi*; *nɛbnæ*, 'name', O. Nw. *nefna*, and *sɛkk*, 'sack', O. Nw. *sekk*. O. Nw. *gekk* is pronounced *jikk* in E. Aurl.; O. Nw. *þenna*, *þetta* is *dinnæ*, *dittæ*.

O. Nw. *e* is lengthened in originally short syllables both closed and open. The vowel is regularly *ɛ*. Examples: *tɛkɛ*, 'takes', O. Nw. *tekr*; *vɛg*, 'way', O. Nw. *vegr*; *ɛtæ*, 'eat', O. Nw. *eta*; *lɛsæ*, 'read', O. Nw. *lesa*, and *tɛkɛ*, 'taken', O. Nw. *tɛkit*.

Before *r* or *r*+consonant the vowel assumes the wider quality, as *harædnæ*, 'shoulders', O. Nw. *heraðnir*; *tjærny*, 'wife', O. Nw. *kerling*, etc. Also before single *l* older *e* tends to become *æ*, as *sælɛ*, 'sells', O. Nw. *selr*; *vælɛ*, 'chooses', O. Nw. *velr*; *ræl*, 'well', O. Nw. *rel*. Before *l*+consonant the vowel is usually *ɛ*, as *hɛlsæ*, 'health', O. Nw. *helsa*, and *snɛldæ*, 'spool', O. Nw. *snelda*.

O. Nw. *e* in originally short syllables appears as *ê* if preceded by a palatal consonant, as *jê*, 'give', < *gefa*; *jêtæ*, 'guess', < *geta*, and *tjêl*, 'kettle', < *ketill*. Cp. also *nêååntæ*, 'from below', O. Nw. *neþau+til*. O. Nw. *e* in originally closed syllable becomes *ɪ* throughout all Aurland in *hunnæ*, 'her', < *hennar*; *uttɛ*, 'after', < *eptir*; *njɛn*, 'noone', < *enginn*, and in the name *Pittɛr*, O. Nw. *Petr*.

O. Nw. *e* becomes *â* before *-ng* and *-nk*. Examples: *ânpkâ*, 'widow', O. Nw. *euka*, *ekkjâ*; *lâmpjɛ*, adv., < O. Nw. *lengi*; *tâmtjâ*, O. Nw. *þenkjâ*, etc.

In Aurland and Flaam the pronunciation differs to some extent. (On long syllables see exceptions above.) O. Nw. *e* appears as *ê* in originally closed short syllable in *brêr*, O. Nw. *bref*. O. Nw. *e* in short open syllable appears regularly as *ê* in the p.prte. of a number of vbs. in the 5th and 6th ablaut rows, as *drêpɛ*, *lêkɛ*, *lêɛɛ*, *êtɛ*, *drêgɛ*, *slêgɛ*, etc.

The pers. pron. O. Nw. *ek* is most often *é* in E. Aurl. which would seem to indicate early initial vowel-lengthening. See Larsen, *Arkiv*, XXI, 120, note; Wigfors, *Språkliga Uppsatser tilegnade Axel Kock*, p. 169, note, and especially Larsen, *Maal og Minne*, 1914, pp. 147-172. The corresponding oblique case-forms are, 1 pers. *mé*, 2 pers. *dé*, 3 pers. *sé*. These may be referred to older forms in *i*, *mik*, *pik*, *sik*, used by the side of *mek*, *pek* and *sek* in Aurl. They could also have arisen from the forms in *e* by influence of the 1 pers., *ék*, *é*.

O. Nw. *é*

§ 61. O. Nw. *é* appears as *é* everywhere in Aurl. in *kné*, O. Nw. *kné*; *tré*, O. Nw. *tré*, *mé*, pron. pl., O. Nw. *mér*, *dé*, pron., O. Nw. *bér*, and in the loan-words *rijèrà*, < L. G. *regèren*, *hàntèrà* < L. G. *hantèren*, *spikkèlèrà* < L. G., Du. *spekulèren* and other verbs in *-èrà*. Observe that *e* is originally final in the word or the syllable or is now final, as in the two pronouns.

In other positions the conditions vary between E. and W. Aurl. In the former O. Nw. *é* appears as *é* in the pret. of a group of originally reduplicating verbs, as *blés*, < *blés*, *grèt* < *grét*, *lèk*, < *lèk*, etc. O. Nw. *é* before *-tt* appears as *i* in *litt*, *ritt*, *slitt* and *titt*, O. Nw. *léttr*, *réttr*, *sléttr* and *péttr*. Further O. Nw. *fréadagr* becomes *frédàn* in E. Aurl. (the indefinite form is hardly used). The vowel is *ç* in *lçttå*, O. Nw. *létta*, and *rçttåre*, O. Nw. *réttare*.

The phonology of Aurl. would suggest the following conclusions relative to the change of *e* > *a* in Aurl. in O. Nw. times. The tendency was much more general in West Aurl. than in East Aurl. The exceptions to the operation of the law in the former are, 1) when *g* or *k* preceded and, 2) when the vowel was final or became final, in which cases *e* became *é*. The narrower vowel employed in East Aurl. today would indicate only a partial change of *e* to *a*, the tendency being especially in evidence if the following syllable had an *a*, whereas if the *e* was open or followed by *g* or *k* the narrower vowel remained. See further above.

a, y, ý, ø, æ.

§ 62. O. Nw. *a* appears regularly as *a*. Examples: *ará*, 'honor', O. Nw. *ara*; *blará*, 'blister', O. Nw. *blara*; *grate*, pres. of *gráutá*; *læreft*, 'linen', O. Nw. *larept*, etc. O. Nw. *a* is shortened before *tt*, as *ett*, O. Nw. *att*, and *nette*, pl., O. Nw. *natr*.

O. Nw. *y* in originally long syllables is regularly *ý*, as *býddjá*, 'build', O. Nw. *byggja*; *lýttjed'l*, 'key', O. Nw. *nykkell*; *ýmtá*, 'hint', O. Nw. **ymta*, etc. Before *rǣ* > *r* there is compensatory lengthening in *býr*, 'burden', and *rýrá*, 'heed', O. Nw. *býrǣ*, *rýrǣ*.

O. Nw. *y* in originally short syllable appears as long *ý*. Examples: *hýl*, 'pool', O. Nw. *hylr*; *spýrǣ*, 'asks', O. Nw. *spyr*, and *sýjr*, 'coagulated' (of milk), O. Nw. *skyr*. O. Nw. *ý* appears regularly as *ey*, e.g., *bl^ey*, 'lead', O. Nw. *blý*; *h^eysá*, 'to house', O. Nw. *hýsa*, etc. Before long or double consonant O. Nw. *ý* appears as short *ey*. Examples: *d^eyrt* < *dýrt*; *u^eytt* < *nýtt*, etc.

O. Nw. *ø* in originally long syllables regularly appears as *ö*, thus *söb'u*, 'sleep', O. Nw. *söfn*; *öks*, 'axe', O. Nw. *øx*, and *öpst*, 'uppermost', O. Nw. *øpst*. In originally short syllables *ø* is lengthened, as *sørǣ*, 'sleeps', O. Nw. *søfr*; *tjöt*, 'meat', O. Nw. *kjöt* < *kjot*.

O. Nw. *æ* regularly appears as *ø*. Examples: *grøn*, 'green', O. Nw. *græn*; *fóá*, 'feed', O. Nw. *fǣða*; *søtja*, 'seeks', O. Nw. *sær*, etc. Before long or double consonant *ø* is shortened, as *sött*, O. Nw. *satt*; *bröduá*, 'brothers', O. Nw. *bræðrnar*, and *höns*, O. Nw. *hæns*. O. Nw. *æ* is shortened before *-m* in *dömmá* < *dæmá*, *sömmá* < *sæmá*, and *tömmá* < *tæmá*.

THE DIPHTHONGS.

O. Nw. *ai* (*ei*).

§ 63. O. Nw. *ai* (*ei*) regularly becomes *ái* in Aurl. Examples: *brát*, broad, O. Nw. *bráiðr*; *áuláuná*, alone, < *al+áuiná*, etc. Before consonant combinations *ái* is shortened, as *bányká*, straighten, O. Nw. *baínká*, *rámská*, cleanse, and O. Nw. *raumska*, *áigðe*, pret. of *áigá*, own. However, the neut. adj. is most often pronounced with half-long vowel (sometimes even with long vowel), thus *háitt*, whole, *báint*, straight, *sáint*, slow. The diphthong is, however, always short before *-tt*, as *bráitt*, *fáitt*, *kláitt*, p.prtc. of *kláúá*, etc.

O. Nw. *ai* appears as *i* in *nyken* < *aiuhvæn*; *in*, 'about', < *aiunn*; *it*, as in *it áinástö*, 'a single', < *aitt*, and *di*, pron. weak form of *dai*. The reduced vowel is due to weak sentence stress. When O. Nw. *ai* appears as *e* in *kem* < *hvaím* it is due to contamination with *krenn*. *Rískáp*, *ridskáp*, 'tools', O. Nw. *variðskap* shows contamination with Riksmål *redskap*.

The personal name O. Nw. *Æiríkr* has the two forms *Aurík* and *Erik* in Aurl. The former is phonologically regular; *Erik* is < Riksmål *Erik*. The vb. *dēla*, O. Nw. *davila*, is to be explained in the same way; cp. Riksmål *dele*.

O. Nw. *au* (*ou*, *ou*, *ou*).

§ 64. O. Nw. *au* is regularly *ou*, as *augá*, 'eye', O. Nw. *auga*; *haus*, 'skull', O. Nw. *hauss*, etc. The diphthong is shortened before a long consonant or consonant combinations, as *lauptö*, pret. of *laupá*, but the neut. adj. tends to a half-long vowel, except before *-tt* (*snautt*, *dautt*, etc.) See further above and p. 18.

O. Nw. *brauð* appears as *brø*. The simple vowel may be explained from such compounds as *flättbrö*, *fránsbrö*, *rågbrö*, but may be in part due to Riksmål *brød*. O. Nw. *laun* appears as *løn*; the length of the vowel requires deriving the form *løn* from compounds (*dákstøn*, *tiløns*, etc.), and not from lit. *løn*, which has short vowel.

O. Nw. *ay* (*ay*, *ey*).

§ 65. O. Nw. *ay* appears regularly as *äi* in Aurl. Examples: *bäidjä*, O. Nw. *bäygja*; *näitä*, O. Nw. *nayta*, etc. Shortening of the diphthong takes place before a long consonant or a consonant combination, as *bläitto*, pret. of *bläitä*, *räist*, pret. of *räisä*, etc.

O. Nw. *ja*, *jø*, *jø*, *jó*, *ju*, *jü*.

§ 66. O. Nw. *ja* appears as *jø* in *jeldä*, *jednä*, *jertä*, *tjednä*, *fjedä*, *bjelke* and *sjelrä* < O. Nw. *gjalda*, *gjarna*, *hjata*, *kjarni*, *fjall*, *bjalki* and *skjalfa*. Already in O. Nw. *ja* tended to become *ju* after *g* or *k*; Noreen, *Alt. u. altisl. Gr.*, § 67; Hægstad, *Gl. Trønd.*, p. 68; Wadstein, *Form. Hom.*, § 21. In the verb forms the vowel *e* may also in part be due to contamination with the pres. ind.

A clear case of such contamination is that of *leta* < *lata* + *letr*, in the *Tuusberg Bylog, Journal of Engl. and Gmc. Phil.*, X, p. 415, line 4. It may be observed that in the group listed above the vowel is followed in all cases by *l* or *r*. We have, then, in operation here a combinative progressive umlaut of the type noted by Hægstad, *Maalet*, etc., pp. 18 and 32.

O. Nw. *ja* appears as *jö* in *bjödlä* < *bjalla*; *jöd'n* < *jarn*; *tjöd'n* < *tjarn*; *sjöduä* < *stjarna* and *sjöll* (also *sjøl*) < *sjalfr*. These are to be referred to older forms with *jø*, which existed by the side of those in *ja*, due to the presence of *a*- and *u*-umlaut forms in the same paradigm, see Noreen, *Altu. u. altisl. Gr.*, §§ 88-89, hence represent later umlaut of *jø* to *jö*. In *sjøl* lengthening took place before the single consonant.

In *jäb'n* from *jafn* the *a* remains as also in its compounds *jämräl*, *jämihög*, *jämgo^u*, etc. Further also in *jäked'l*, O. Nw. *jarl*; *jä*, O. Nw. *ja*; *jäse* < *hjasi* (*Falk og Torp*, I, 335), and the loans *jägä* < L. G. *jagen*; *jäkt* < L. G., Du. *jagt*; *jämmer* < L. G., Du. *jammer*.

O. Nw. *já* appears as *jäu* in *jäulä* from **hjála* which must be assumed to have existed in Aurl. by the side of the recorded O. Nw. *hjala*.

O. Nw. *jó* appears as *jo^v* in *fljo^utä*, O. Nw. *fljóta*, *bjo^u* < *bjó-ða*, *sjo^ua* < *sjóða*, etc., and as *o^u* in *bro^uta* < *brjóta* and *fro^usä* < *frjósa*. In *brjst*, O. Nw. *bjróst*, *suý*, O. Nw. *sujóv* (*snær*) and *sjj*, O. Nw. *sjór* (*sjár*, *sær*) we seem to have earlier *y* from *jo* by *i*-umlaut. O. Nw. *hljóta*, 'get, be one's lot', appears as *lätä* in Aurl. by transference to the infinitive of the vowel of the p.prtc.

O. Nw. *ju* appears as *jü* in *tjükk* < *þjukkr*, while *jú* appears as *j^uu* (*^uu*), as *blj^uugr* (*bl^uugr*) and *tj^uu*, O. Nw. *bljúgr*, *þjúfr* (*þjófr*).

CONSONANTS.

b, p, d, t.

§ 67. O. Nw. *b* is regularly represented by *b*. Examples: *bu*, O. Nw. *bú*, *bäd'u*, O. Nw. *baru*, etc. Final *p* in *Jäkûp*, O. Nw. *Jakob*, may be due to the genitive (*Jakops*) but is also explainable by the disinclination of the dialect to final *b*.

Long *b* regularly remains *bb*, as *knûbbə*, O. Nw. *knubbi*, *ståbbə*, O. Nw. *stabbi*, *låbb*, O. Nw. *labb*, etc.

O. Nw. *p* is regularly represented by *p*, as *pånd*, O. Nw. *pund*, *gåpā* < *gapa*, *klämp* < *klampr*, etc. Geminates remain: *hoppā*, O. Nw. *hoppa*, *ståppā*, O. Nw. *stappa*, etc. O. Nw. *pt*, *ft* is in all cases represented by *ft* in Aurl. Examples: *skåft*, O. Nw. *skapt*, *kråft*, O. Nw. *kraft*, and *loft*, O. Nw. *lopt*.

If the combination *pt* is inflexional, not tauto-syllabic, *pt* remains, as *jupt*, adj. neut. *tjõptə*, 'bought', etc. O. Nw. *ps*, *fs*, is regularly *ps*, as *opsā*, O. Nw. *opsa*, *løpsā*, O. Nw. *lefsa* (*løpsa*), etc. *Pt*, *ft*, is assimilated to *tt* in *åtte* < *aptr* and *itte* < *eptir*. *P* is lengthened in *åppāū* < *uppā* < *up ā*, *sūppā* < *sūpa*, **supa*, and *stūppā* < *stūpa*, *stupa*. Of the latter verb Fritzner cites only the form with *ū*, with a reference to Aasen (see p. 764, *stupa*). The source was no doubt a weak verb, the past stem of which had a half-long vowel (*stūpāda*) which became short and was transferred to the infinitive.

O. Nw. *d* regularly appears as *d* and *dd* as *dd*. Examples: *dåg*, O. Nw. *dagr*, *lånd* < *land*, *høddā* < *halda*, *løddā* < *loddā*, *geddā* < *gedda*, etc. Cp. also *mild* < L. G. *mild*. *D* disappears in the combinations *dj*, as *jupə* < *djūpr*, *jær'l* < *djærull*, and in *nds*, *ndsk*, as *tilāns* < *til+lands*, *hānske* < *handski*, and commonly in *ndl* and *rdn*, as *hānlā* (*hāndlā*) < *handla* and *o^urnā* (*o^urdnā*) < *ordna*. Before syllabic *l* or *n* *nd* remain, as *hāndl*, *rāndl*, etc. Assimilation of *ds* to *ss* occurs in *tistess* < *til+stedes*.

O. Nw. *t* regularly appears as *t*, except as below. Examples: *tālā*, O. Nw. *tala*, *lyftā* < *lypta*, etc. Long *tt* remains, as *lett* < *léttr*, *nått* < *nått*, etc. O. Nw. *t* becomes *tt* in *fåttig* < *fåta^{kr}*. O. Nw. *ts* is assimilated to *ss*. Examples: *ræsskū* < *retska*, *ræssfūd'l* < *ratsfall* < *ratnsfall*, *stæsslō* < *stuttslegr*. Cp. also *hæssig* < H. G. *hitzig* and *plæss* < Du. *plaats*. *Dronniq*, 'queen', is from O. Dan. *dronning*, *drotning*, not O. Nw. *drótning*. *T* disappears in the combinations *stg* and *stn*, as *krisnā* < *kristna*, *køsnū* < *køstnād*, *gæssjærar*, O. Nw. *gastgefar* < *gestgefar*, etc. In the last word the vowel *a* is due to German influence. The same vowel obtains in *gåstā*, adj., as *ām gåstā kār*. *T* disappears in the combination *rtl* in *tjō^ulō* < *kjortel*. The sg. form has been influenced by the pl. *tjō^ulā*, O. Nw. *kjortlar*. *Falk og Torp* (1,

368) suggest Swedish influence upon lit. *kjole*. The phonologically regular form would be *tjo^urt'l*.

O. Nw. *tj* initially appears as *tj*. Examples: *tjugə*, O. Nw. *tjugu*, *tjöd'n* < *tjern*, etc. Intervocalic *tj* becomes *ttj*, as *settjå*, O. Nw. *setja*; *sittjå* < *sitja*; also after *i* in *nittjån* < *nitjan* < *nitián*.

O. Nw. *g*, *k*.

§ 68. O. Nw. *g* appears as *g* before back vowels and consonants or in final position. Examples: *grår* < *graf*, *go^u* < *góðr*, *gnågå* < *gnaga*, *hög* < *hagr*, etc. Long *g* remains finally or before back vowel, as *regg* < *reggr*, *høggå* < *høgg(r)a*. *G* becomes *k* before voiceless consonant, as *hökt*, neut. of *hög*, *hökt^ei* < *høgtíd*, *leks*, pres. < *legst*, etc. Also *ng* becomes *ŋk* before *t*, as *långt*, neut. of *länge*. *Gn* becomes *kn* in *knøddjå*, O. Nw. *gucggja*.

O. Nw. *g* becomes *j* before stressed front vowel, as *jono* < *gnom*, *jē* < *gefa*; cp. *rijërä*, L. G. *regêren* and *jébürsdäg* (-tag), L. G. *Geburtstag*. Before unstressed front vowel *g* usually becomes *j*. Always in *lånje* < *lengi*; usually before the suffixed article, as: *drånjen*, *berje*, *såmja*, *helja*, *rejednə*, but also with guttural: *rågan*, *regen*, *helgr*, etc. O. Nw. *ggj* becomes *ddj*, as *brjddjå*, O. Nw. *bryggja*; *leddjå* < *leggja*. O. Nw. *gg* is variously pronounced *ddj* or *gg* before front vowels, as *rjddjen*, *rjggan*, O. Nw. *rygginn*. See p. 12.

Initial *gj* becomes *j*, as *jednå*, O. Nw. *gjarna*, *jöld*, O. Nw. *gjald*, etc. In medial position before front vowel *gj* > *j* in *lojm* < *løgjen*, etc., but usually *dj* before a back vowel, as *båddjå*, O. Nw. *bryggja*, and *tåddjå*, O. Nw. *taryggja*. In *sårå*, O. Nw. *segja*, *gj* > *j* and the resultant *cj* > *ai*. After *y* *gj* disappears in *dr^ygå*, O. Nw. *dryggja*.

O. Nw. *k* regularly appears as *k* initially before back vowels, before consonants and in final position. Examples: *kød'n* < *korn*, *knåå* < *knoða*, *reika* < *ríkr*, *bék* < *bek*, etc.

O. Nw. *k* becomes *tj* before stressed front vowel and before the unstressed front vowel of endings, as *tjennå* < *kenna*, *tjäärå* < *kagra*, *bo^utji* < *bokin* and *m^ytjo* < *mykit*. In medial position the *k* locally retains the guttural quality; see above p. 12 and § 39. O. Nw. *kjalke* is always pronounced *tjåke*.

O. Nw. *kj* becomes *tj* and *kkj* becomes *ttj*. Examples: *tjöt* < *kjot*, *tjirtjå* < *kirkja*, *tjittjå* < *pykkjå*, etc.

O. Nw. *kk* appears as *kk*, as *drikkü* < *drikka*, *jekk* < *gekk*, etc.

In the combination *ukt* the *u* > *y* and the *k* is reduced, as *tängkt* (*tány^{kt}* or even sometimes *tängt*), O. Nw. *penkt*. See above under *y*. *K* remains in the combination *skt* and *usk*, as *räskt*, *Dänsk*, etc. O. Nw. *frískt* usually appears as *frikst*, however, with metathesis. In *fränsbrö*, 'wheat bread', *usk* has become *us* before another consonant.

K has disappeared in *spitükkel* < *spektakel*. O. Nw. *strat* (*strakst*) is pronounced *sträkt* or, usually, *träst* with loss of *k* and dissimilation of *st—st* to *t—st*.

O. Nw. *r*, *f*, *ð*, *þ*.

§ 69. O. Nw. *r* regularly appears as *r*: *rê* < *ril*, *reg* < *regr*, etc. O. Nw. *f* that stood for the voiced spirant is also regularly *r*, as: *sârâ* < *sofa*, *golr* < *golfr*, *türrâ* < *þurfa*, etc. The combination *rr* remains, as *vränga* < *vrangr*, *vrêä* < *vrêða* and *vräntä* < *cräntä*, etc.; however, cp. *ränggäü*, 'the reverse side' and *rämjü*, 'to turn inside out'. *V* disappears in the combination *lr*. O. Nw. *lf*, in *töll* < *tolfr*, *sjöll* < *sölfr*, *häll* < *halfr* and *sjöll* < *sjalfr*. When *häll* retains the weak *ç* the pronunciation is *hålrç*. In compounds *lr* > *l* as *hålfåð'l* < *halffullr*, *hålbrowr* < *halfbróðir*. *V* disappears after *u* in *äü* < *äur* < *áf*, *tju* < *tjur* < *þjufr*, and *duä* < *düfa*, and finally in *tär*, pres. < *þarf*.

O. Nw. *f* regularly appears as *f* where the sound was *f* as initially; *ff* appears as *ff*. Examples: *fäü* < *fä*, *fjo^{ur}* < *fjorðr*, *gåffçd'l* < *guffel*, *sträffä*, L. G., Du. *straffen*, etc.

The O. Nw. combination *pt*, *ft*, is regularly now *ft*. See above. Thus it is clear that the labial here was not a stop sound but spirantal, hence today everywhere *ft*. The writing with *p* in O. Nw., however, indicates bilabial spirantal quality.

O. Nw. *ð* regularly disappears or is assimilated to a neighboring consonant; *ðð* remains as *dd*. The phonological changes that brought about this great change in the dental series of the dialect are in general those that operate in all the west Nw. dialects and in part also in the literary language. We may summarize the condition in our dialect as follows:

O. Nw. *ð* disappears 1), after originally and secondarily long vowels: *goⁿ* < *góðr*, *glá* < *gláðr*; 2), in the combination *rð*: *gár* < *garðr*, *fjoⁿr* < *fjorðr*. *Ðs* is assimilated to *ss*: *ös(s)lá* < *oðsla*, *tí fríss* < *tíð fríðs*, *goⁿslá* < *góðsligr*, *gusshus* < *guðshus*, etc. In *stás*, 'style', we do not have assimilation but a contract form < *stað+s*. Assimilation of *ðg* to *gg* appears in *steggá*, O. Nw. *staðga*, and of *ðk* to *kk* in *trákká*, O. Nw. *traðka* and *mákk*, O. Nw. *maðk*.

O. Nw. *þ* regularly becomes *t*, as *tákká* < *þakka*, *tré* < *þrír*, *tóðná* < *þurna*, etc., but appears as *d* in the pronouns and pronominal adverbs, as *ðu*, *ðin*, *ðeg*, *dé*, *dá*, *dán*, *ðenná*, *dár*, *dissmár*, etc. (*þu*, *þinn*, etc.). The voiced dental here is due to weak sentence stress.

O. Nw. *m*, *n*, *l*, *r*.

§ 70. O. Nw. *m* is regularly represented by *m*, as *mé* < *mér*, pron. *smé* < *smíðr*, *lamb* < *lambr*, etc. Intervocalic *m* after a short vowel becomes *mm*, as *kemma*, *sámmár*, *túmma*, *himmed'l*, etc. (O. Nw. *koma*, *sumar*, *þumall*, *himill*). Cp. also *numme* < *ne+mé* < *neð+með*. In this position *m* > *mm* also after a long vowel in *dömma* < *dæma*, *tömma* < *tæma* and *skámmakár* < *skó+makar*. Cp. *numme*.

Before *f* the *m* assumes labio-dental quality in *kámfûr*, 'camphor'. There are no other occurrences. Cp. the sound represented by *mf* in O. Nw. *namfu* < *nafu*.

O. Nw. *n* regularly appears as *n* and *nn* as *nn*, thus *n^oy* < *nýr*, *bindá* < *binda*, *riðná* < *regna*, *renná* < *renna*, etc. *N* becomes *m* before *b* in the prefix *an* in *ámbo*, O. Nw. *amboð*, *andboð* and in *ambifálá* < *anbefala*. *N* disappears in interconsonantal position in *bárs'l* < *barnsöl*, *bársáuy* < *barnssaving*, and *vássá*, 'wade', < *vatsa* < *ratnsa*. *N* becomes syllabic finally in the combinations *bn*, *gn*, and *rn*: *náb'n* < *nafn*, *ljg'n* < *lygn*, *køð'n* < *korn*, etc.

N becomes *ŋ* before *g* or *k*, as *háŋkla*, O. Nw. *handkla*, *ŋkøn* < *winu+hvaru*, *áŋgáú* < *angá*, etc. *Ng* becomes *ŋy*, as *lámŋ* < *lang*, *toⁿŋy* < *þung*, etc. Before *j* *n* becomes *ɲ*, as *lɲjál* < *linjal*, *lámɲe* < *lengi*, *sámɲedne*, O. Nw. *savingirnir*, etc. The *n* assumes palatal quality also before *sj* < *sj*, *skj*, though it is less

distinct, as *þusjá* < *ýskja*, *ránsjela*, O. Nw. *rándskligr*, lit. Nw. *ranskelig*.

O. Nw. *l* regularly remains, as *lata*, O. Nw. *lata*; *folk*, O. Nw. *folk*, etc. O. Nw. *l* is lost finally after originally short vowel in *vè*, *ská*, *té* (O. Nw. *vil*, *skal*, *til*), and after *r* in *kár*, O. Nw. *karl*, and *þjaru*, O. Nw. *karling*.

O. Nw. *ll* becomes *dl*, where the *l* is syllabic if final. Examples: *ádlæ*, O. Nw. *allir*; *id'l*, O. Nw. *illr*, etc. Cp. also loan-words: *inbuddá* < *inbilla* < L. G. *inbilden*. *Ll* becomes *dl* also in syllables with secondary stress. Examples: *himmed'l* < *himill*, *ámjéd'l* < *engill*, *bíibéd'l* < *bíbel*, *ápád'l* < *apall*, *ápøstéd'l* < *apostell*, *bútéd'l* < Fr. *bouteille*, etc. When stems of this type appear as the first part of compounds the sound *ll* commonly remains, as *gúllring* < *gullhringr*, *fjellbántá* < *fjellbanta*, etc.

If the stem ends in a dental the following *l* becomes 'l, as *hánd'l* < *handl*, *hútt'l* < *hasl*, *væks'l* < *verl*, etc. However, if the stem closes with a labial or a guttural a weak svarabhakti vowel is usually heard, as *hággel* < *hagl*, *dúbbel* < *dubl*, *rám-mel* < **raml*, etc.

In *morellá*, 'sweet cherry', *ll* remains in stressed syllable. In position with secondary stress *l* remains in *mákril*, Du. *makreel*.

O. Nw. *r* regularly remains, as *rám* < *hráinn*, *drápa* < *dropi*, etc. The changes of *r* are the following: *rn* > *dn*—*þedná* < *gjarna*, *hýdná* < *hyrna*, *hędná* < *herná*, etc. Cp. also the inflexional forms *gutádná*, O. Nw. *gutarnir*, *hędędná*, O. Nw. *hendrnir*, etc.; *rs* > *ss*—*fęsk* < *fersk*, *tęsk* < *þęsk*, *küssomar* < *kęr+som+er*, *To^ustág* < *Þórsdagr*, etc. However, cp. *þýrsá*, rarer *þýssá*, < O. Nw. *þýrsa*, *kęrs* < *kors*, *spýrsmául* < *spursmál*, in which literary influence enters. Assimilation of *rs* > *ss* does not take place where the combination *rs* is secondary, as *bárs'l*; see above. Older *rm* is assimilated to *mm* in *dámme* < *þar+med*.

Final *r* is lost in words with weak sentence stress, as *a* < *er*, *vá* < *var*, *há* < *har*, and medial *r* in *væ*, O. Nw. *vera*. O. Nw. *fárligr* is usually pronounced *fáúlo* (rarer *fáúrlø*, *fárlę*).

O. Nw. *h*, *j*, *s*, *z*, *x*.

§ 71. O. Nw. *h* regularly remains except in the combinations *hl*, *hr* and *hn* where *h* disappears, as *lørupá*, O. Nw. *hlaupa*; *ruþ*,

O. Nw. *bringr*; *nákke*, O. Nw. *hnakki*. Initially in the second element of a compound *h* disappears in *blekkus* < *blakhus*.

Initially before vowels and in the combinations *bj*, *fj*, *lj*, *mj* and *spj*, *j* is preserved as *j*. Examples: *bjóð'n*, O. Nw. *bjørn*; *jöd'n*, O. Nw. *jarn*; *fjed'l*, O. Nw. *fjall*; *mjak*, O. Nw. *mjukr*; *ljørð*, O. Nw. *ljóri*; *spjellke*, O. Nw. *spjalke*, etc. O. Nw. *lj* appears as *j* quite commonly in *jys*, *jyst*, O. Nw. *ljóss*, *ljóst*.

The combinations *gj* and *hj* remain as *j*; see §§ 72 and 74. The combination *dj* is also usually reduced to *j*, as *jupð*, O. Nw. *djúpr*; *jærcl*, O. Nw. *djófull*; however, also remains as *dj*, *djup*, *djerr*, O. Nw. *djarfr*, *djærcl*, or in the last is reduced to *d*, as *dærcl*.

O. Nw. *kj*, *lj* and *bj* all appear as a palatal *t* (*tj*). See above, § 10 and §§ 70-72. O. Nw. *skj* and *sj* become *sj*; see § 10 and below.

O. Nw. *j* remains in the ending *ja*, as *sýmja*, O. Nw. *symja*; *særjá*, O. Nw. *sverja*; *viljá*, O. Nw. *vilja*.

Inorganic *j* appears in *spjo^ula*, 'shuttle', O. Nw. *spóli*, and in *stjert*, O. Nw. *stertr*.

Inorganic *j* with pejorative signification appears after *f* and *p* in, e. g., *ppjáuká*, 'be uselessly active', < *páuk*, 'stick, poker', and with change of vowel, *fjättla* (cp. *fitla*), 'be busy with something that goes slowly and laboriously, putter'. Such cases are quite numerous, though the form without the *j* is not always in use in Aurl.

J often disappears before *y* < *ø* < *o* and before *u* in various consonant groups. Examples: *brýst*, O. Nw. *brjóst*; *knýsk*, O. Nw. *knjósk*; *sný*, O. Nw. *snjór*; *lýs*, O. Nw. *ljóss*; *lugá*, O. Nw. *ljúga*; *struká*, O. Nw. *strjúka*; *drugð*, O. Nw. *drjúgr*; *blugð*, O. Nw. *bljúgr*. *J* disappears before *ó* in *bró^utá*, O. Nw. *brjóta*, and in the occasional *flo^utá*, O. Nw. *fljóta*, generally pronounced *fljo^utá*.

O. Nw. *s* regularly remains. Examples: *so^u*, O. Nw. *svá*; *sá^ug*, O. Nw. *sá*; *ská*, O. Nw. *skaði*; *friske*, O. Nw. *friskr*; *lúrsá*, O. Nw. *larysa*, etc., etc.

O. Nw. *sj*, *skj* and *stj* become *sj*, as *sjo^uggá*, O. Nw. *sjunga*; *sjukð*, O. Nw. *sjúkr*; *sjo^utá*, O. Nw. *skjóta*; *sjo^udná*, O. Nw. *stjarna*, etc.

Of the composite sounds *x* and *z* the following only need be noted: *x*, which in O. Nw. stands for *ks*, is regularly represented by *ks* in Aurl. today. Examples: *läks*, 'herring', O. Nw. *lar*; *qks'l*, 'shoulder', O. Nw. *qxl*; *sçks*, 6, O. Nw. *sex*; *rçksä*, 'grow', O. Nw. *rexa*, and *öks*, 'axe', O. Nw. *øx*. Exception: *jåké'd'l*, 'jaw', in which an *s* has disappeared (O. Nw. *jåxl*). O. Nw. *x* which etymologically corresponds to *gs* also is *ks* in Aurl.

O. Nw. *z*, which in O. Nw. stands for *ts* (etymologically *ds*, *ḍs* or *ts*), is regularly represented by *s* in Aurl. today. On changes of *z* in O. Nw. times see Noreen, *Altn. u. altisl. Gr.*, §§ 263, 2, and 293, 2; cp. also §§ 292 and 300, 1, 4, note 2. Examples: *bçst*, O. Nw. *beztr*; *çlst*, O. Nw. *elztr*; *läns*, O. Nw. *lanz*; *gø^uss*, O. Nw. *góz*; *s^eist*, O. Nw. *sizt*; *funst*, 'is not found, does not exist', O. Nw. *fünzk*, medio-passive, 2 sg. pres. ind. See also under *t*.

TEXTS IN PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION.

LURLÖKK (ALP-HORN CALL).

*O stut'n, o stut'n,
 Ruggolm, ruggolm tut'n!
 Gullhød'n lûut, Gullhød'n lûut!
 sjønn du, lûnkt burti nut'n!
 Dâ scârâ ei nut'n:
 Du târ ittje kådlâ,
 du târ ittje kådlâ!
 Ruggolm w fâd'l'n
 fjør spjo^ut, fjør spjo^ut—
 Gullhød'n grâut, Gullhød'n grâut!
 sjønn âldêr mâr ûndâ nut'n.*

RIDDLES.

1. *Ko w dâ so jenny âut bettjen o læst drikkâ o ittje drik?*
2. *Rûnt so âit egg, lûnkt so âim tjyrtjæegg.*
3. *Fêirâ hângândâ, fêirâ gângândâ
 tro^u rêsâ ræg ti bæg,
 tro^u pâikâ ûpp i sj^g
 âim diltâ attê.*
4. *Rûnt so so^ul, svârt so jo^ur,
 o w tje kertjen so^ul eldê jo^ur.*
5. *Âi stârâ, fâd'l mê grâû ûd'l, o mjen kân tâ âim narê fâd'l.*
6. *Ko w dâ so gâûr hânle dâgen o mltje tjem âû flettjen?*
7. *Eg râit âit ûndâlêkt trê
 ro^ut snur ûpp o toppen nê,
 dâ rêks ûm rinter'n, o mênkâ ûm râûr'n.*
8. *Fûg'l tjem fl^ugândâ fjørlæus,
 o sârt sêg pâû trêç blâlæus,
 sêiâû tjem âi jûmfri rêiândâ fo^utlæus,
 o et ûpp fûg'l'n mûnnlæus.*

PROVERBS.

1. *Eple fædlę tje ląnkt fråũ apåd'ŭn.*
2. *Bloⁿ æ ålder soⁿ tũnt, dā m̃tje æ tjukkār ęl vāt'n.*
3. *Vuljen dræge hāvrā lāsse.*
4. *Dār gott folk æ for tjemme gott folk tē.*
5. *Ain skā beto lērā ę lātā lērā.*
6. *An æ lān so lāmje sēte.*
7. *Kę tvoⁿ hā thoⁿ tjem m̃tje dān trēe rē.*
8. *Dā ę lātt ę stāũ i lỹso ę m̃jrkā seg sjøl.*
9. *Kār æ seg sjøl nemmāst.*
10. *Dā so æ spārt æ tēnt.*
11. *Dān so m̃tje jāimā påũ sjeluygēn fāũr ālder dālār'n.*
12. *Væri æ so ān tæk nā tē.*
13. *Smāũ gr̃yto hā āg āvrā.*
14. *Dār æ māy ān gāmmād'l gāl'n.*
15. *Sūmma l̃ikā moⁿri ę sūmma dōttari, solāis blei dā bēddje jfte.*
16. *For m̃ytlje ę for l̃itę sjemme āltuy ut.*
17. *Dā skā ān sterke r̃ygg ti barrā go^o dāgā.*
18. *Nāũr dā r̃ignā påũ pr̃est'n so dr̃yppā dā påũ klōkkār'n.*
19. *Hāimā āl'n ę b̃urto gāl'n.*
20. *Dān so m̃tje rāũgā ān m̃tje rinn.*

*Dę ṽert ṽerr ę ṽerr sā gut'n ān skūldā sāvā ærę ṽærę.
Jāssomēn sā gut'n ān skūldā sāvā āmmēn.*

INDEX.

The Index is intended to cover only the stems occurring under "Distribution of Vowels and Consonants in stressed Position". Undefined words in other parts of the work will, however, also be given. The limitations of space necessitate restricting definitions to one word. Derivatives will not be included nor inflexional forms used in the discussion to illustrate sounds; thus only the infinitive of verbs is given. As it is assumed that this work will be used only by those who possess a knowledge of Norwegian and who will readily recognize most Norwegian dialect forms only enough has been given to enable the user to identify the word. Many words easily recognized are therefore omitted. It is hoped, however, that the Index will be found to furnish all that is necessary.

<i>ád'l</i> , nobility	<i>ápád'l</i> apple-tree	<i>bányk</i> , bench
<i>ádláráw</i> , already	<i>áp'ls^einā</i> , orange	<i>bātsā</i> , heap together
<i>ágg</i> , ill-will	<i>árlāns</i> , otherwise	<i>bātsík</i> , company of bi-
<i>ág'n</i> , awn	<i>ármā</i> , army	cycle riders
<i>ávgā</i> , own	<i>ármō</i> , poverty	<i>bāst</i> , beast
<i>ám</i> , steam	<i>álcndā</i> , backwards	<i>bákst^r</i> , baking
<i>ávkā</i> , widow	<i>átjūn</i> , 18	<i>bālā</i> , to trouble
<i>átā</i> , be called	<i>áñk^r</i> , field	<i>bānā</i> , track
<i>áko^urt</i> , contract	<i>áñr</i> , oar	<i>bāndūm</i> , dotage
<i>áktā</i> , take care	<i>áñs</i> , beam	<i>bānnā</i> , swear
<i>āl</i> , an ell	<i>áñttā</i> , keep in mind	<i>bāskā</i> , work hard
<i>álā</i> , to rear	<i>áñr^r</i> , over	<i>bāñs</i> , stall
<i>ālun</i> , alum	<i>ár^eisā</i> , newspaper	<i>bāñt</i> , boat
<i>āmbūr</i> , bucket	<i>árlā</i> , breed	<i>bēddj^e</i> , both
<i>āmb^o</i> , tool	<i>árreçç</i> , wrong path	<i>bēl</i> , sb. while
<i>āmlā</i> , egg on	<i>Bā</i> , bath	<i>bēlā</i> , vb. charivari
<i>ānd^e</i> , breath	<i>bādlā</i> , to wrap	<i>bēljā</i> , bellow
<i>āntān</i> , either	<i>bān</i> , bone	<i>b^erjā</i> , save
<i>āpā</i> , fool with	<i>bān</i> , straight	<i>b^erreçç</i> , only

<i>berr</i> , bare	<i>brëtt</i> , tin-pan	<i>dimmä</i> , darken
<i>bësuä</i> , improve	<i>brëttä</i> , turn the cor-	<i>durk</i> , club
<i>bëstä</i> , grandmother	ner of a leaf	<i>dëkk</i> , hollow
<i>bëtc</i> , bit	<i>bridlc</i> , spectacles	<i>dërg</i> , fishing-line
<i>bëtlär</i> , beggar	<i>brislñ</i> , sprat	<i>dërlä</i> , poorly
<i>bibrä</i> , quiver	<i>broⁿtä</i> , break	<i>dërmän</i> , sultry
<i>buduc</i> , vessel	<i>bru</i> , bridge	<i>dërnä</i> , grow stale
<i>buddär</i> , begger	<i>bruggüm</i> , bridegroom	<i>dräüä</i> , swing
<i>busk</i> , second breakfast	<i>brur</i> , bride	<i>drässä</i> , tug along
at 10 o'clock	<i>brus</i> , soda	<i>dräütt</i> , draught
<i>bismär</i> , old-fashioned	<i>brusk</i> , brush	<i>drär</i> , leavings of malt
scale	<i>brijun</i> , well	<i>drërä</i> , drift
<i>bisuä</i> , stare at in won-	<i>bratjä</i> , bleat	<i>drët'n</i> , soiled
derment	<i>br^eynä</i> , whet	<i>drivjä</i> , porridge - fod-
<i>bittä</i> , bind	<i>brätö</i> , mass	der for cattle
<i>bjoⁿä</i> , offer	<i>büddäüä</i> , dairy-maid	<i>dröplä</i> , sprinkle
<i>bjödtä</i> , hell	<i>büdlä</i> , sb. bubble	<i>drupä</i> , drip
<i>bläk</i> , pale	<i>bäg</i> , paunch	<i>drykk</i> , drink
<i>bläutjä</i> , glitter	<i>bäl</i> , trunk	<i>dryssjä</i> , fall in a
<i>bläkrä</i> , flutter	<i>bämb</i> , loom	shower
<i>bl^eislä</i> , kindly	<i>bämbä</i> , oven	<i>duä</i> , dove
<i>bljug</i> , bashful	<i>büttä</i> , bottles	<i>dälsmäül</i> , secret
<i>bläg</i> , wedge	<i>bjädjä</i> , build	<i>dämlä</i> , go about aim-
<i>bläitä</i> , moisten	<i>bjyr</i> , load	lessly
<i>blätö</i> , sb. soak	<i>b^eyä</i> , rain-cloud	<i>dänpk</i> , keg
<i>bloⁿm</i> , blossom	<i>b^eytä</i> , trade	<i>dusä</i> , dose
<i>blw</i> , turn the leaves	<i>bä</i> , notice	<i>duskä</i> , switch
<i>blwmä</i> , blister	<i>bägd</i> , bow	<i>dyljä</i> , conceal
<i>bljmmä</i> , to bloom	<i>bäs</i> , chaff	<i>dymmä</i> , judge
<i>böt'n</i> , bottom	<i>Dämm</i> , pool	<i>djystä</i> , a gad-about
<i>boⁿrä</i> , ribbon	<i>dämmä</i> , dame	<i>djyttä</i> , stop up
<i>bräu</i> , broad	<i>dämläus</i> , gawky	<i>dänr</i> , milk and por-
<i>bräük</i> , noise	<i>dämp</i> , steamer	ridge lunch
<i>bräünä</i> , melt	<i>däskä</i> , dash	<i>däü</i> , die
<i>br^eitjä</i> , spread out	<i>däümä</i> , taste, smell of	<i>däüpä</i> , baptize
<i>brëkkä</i> , break	<i>dëplä</i> , repulsive	<i>Edl^eerö</i> , 11
<i>br^eim</i> , a kind of cheese	<i>dert'n</i> , neat	<i>ëgen</i> , stubborn
<i>br^eiggä</i> , chest	<i>däkslä</i> , window-hook	<i>ëglä</i> , pick a quarrel
<i>brëstä</i> , curdle	<i>diltä</i> , toddle	with

<i>çklâ</i> , pick a quarrel	<i>f^eil</i> , file	<i>fⁿusk</i> , mote, dust
with	<i>f^elⁿy</i> , finger	<i>frâstâ</i> , attempt
<i>çks^eis</i> , drill	<i>fidlâ</i> , rag	<i>frâⁿk</i> , free
<i>çktâ</i> , genuine	<i>fiklâ</i> , tattle	<i>frâsâ</i> , to sputter
<i>çllâ</i> , harass	(<i>pâû</i>) <i>fis^jç</i> , a-fishing	<i>frê</i> , peace
<i>çmjâ</i> , pick a quarrel	<i>fislâ</i> , tattle	<i>froⁿsâ</i> , freeze
with	<i>furr^el</i> , butterfly	<i>fⁿuâ</i> , lady
<i>çndrâ</i> , alter	<i>fjâmp</i> , clumsy fellow	<i>fⁿrⁿusk</i> , frog
<i>çnsâ</i> , touch	<i>fjâmsâ</i> , putter about	<i>frânâ</i> , wind-cloud
<i>çrm</i> , sleeve	<i>fjântrâ</i> , waste one's	<i>fⁿdlâ</i> , no doubt
<i>çrt</i> , pea	time	<i>ful</i> , sly
<i>çrtâ</i> , tease	<i>fjâs</i> , nonsense	<i>fj^ll</i> , foal
<i>çskçmo</i> , eskimo	<i>fjâtlâ</i> , go about to no	<i>fj^llâ</i> , feel
<i>çspçdêrâ</i> , dispatch	purpose	<i>fjⁿrdâiâ</i> , digest
<i>çss</i> , ace	<i>fjçly</i> , clean	<i>fjⁿrhuppâ</i> , incensed
<i>çsjâ</i> , box	<i>fjoⁿrâ</i> , 4th	<i>fjⁿrtjâ</i> , wench
<i>çtjâ</i> , widow	<i>fjântrâ</i> , waste one's	<i>fjⁿrdâilâ</i> , strange
<i>çtlâ</i> , purpose to	time	<i>f^oy</i> , fie!
<i>Fâbⁿ</i> , embrace	<i>fjjs</i> , stable	<i>fatjâ</i> , vagrant woman
<i>fâbro</i> , uncle	<i>fj^ll</i> , plank	<i>fâiâ</i> , acquiesce
<i>fâdder</i> , sponsor	<i>fj^or</i> , feather	<i>fâlâ</i> , foal
<i>fâdlâ</i> , to fold	<i>flângsâ</i> , to flirt	<i>Gâdⁿ</i> , yarn
<i>fâg</i> , 'fey', near death	<i>flâû</i> , flay	<i>gârd^einâ</i> , curtain
<i>fâul</i> , fault	<i>fl^ei</i> , to hand	<i>gârpâr</i> , handsome fel-
<i>fânt</i> , fat	<i>fl^einâ</i> , snicker	low
<i>fâktç</i> , antics	<i>fl^eipâ</i> , snicker	<i>gâsjⁿvâr</i> , keeper of a
<i>fâktûm</i> , fact	<i>fl^eirâ</i> , flee	country-store
<i>fâlmâ</i> , wilt	<i>flçtjâ</i> , flay	<i>gâstâ</i> , fine
<i>fânt</i> , tramp	<i>flukk</i> , patch	<i>gâûâ</i> , gift
<i>fâr</i> , father	<i>fljoⁿtâ</i> , float	<i>gâûs</i> , goose
<i>fârgâ</i> , dye	<i>flûgâ</i> , sb. fly	<i>glâⁿkâr</i> , night-loper
<i>fâûrâ</i> , danger	<i>floⁿ</i> , layer	<i>glçppâ</i> , slip
<i>fçdlâ</i> , trap	<i>floⁿkâ</i> , knot	<i>glçttâ</i> , slip
<i>fçld</i> , robe	<i>floⁿr</i> , veil	(<i>pâû</i>) <i>glj^{tt}</i> , ajar
<i>fçntâ</i> , fem. of <i>fânt</i>	<i>flûs</i> , peeling	<i>glwâ</i> , joy
<i>fçrm</i> , neat	<i>flarum</i> , flood	<i>gunâ</i> , kneed
<i>fçsk</i> , <i>fçrsk</i> , fresh	<i>flâiçl</i> , velvet	<i>guçulâ</i> , whine
<i>fçt</i> , piece of land near	<i>flâimâ</i> , to flood	<i>gçl^r</i> , floor
the sea	<i>flâitâ</i> , flute	<i>gçqy</i> , time

<i>geggá</i> , gait	<i>háúttá</i> , talent	<i>ibáut</i> , lacking
<i>gráfsá</i> , scrape	<i>heðlá</i> , slab	<i>la't</i> , angry
<i>gráí</i> , direct	<i>heðná</i> , head of hair	<i>ijþuo</i> , through
<i>gráá</i> , to comb	<i>heðe</i> , rather	<i>indáls</i> , indeed
<i>gráá</i> , affair	<i>he'ttá</i> , the half	<i>insjunjr</i> , engineer
<i>grám</i> , branch	<i>heppen</i> , lucky	<i>intále</i> , merely
<i>grámsá</i> , scrape	<i>herdá</i> , harden	<i>Jággü</i> , an assevera-
<i>gráútá</i> , cry	<i>hespe</i> , ball of yarn	tion
<i>gr^einá</i> , cry	<i>hesje</i> , grain-racks	<i>jánpá</i> , talk nonsense
<i>gr^emjá</i> , regret	<i>hakká</i> , gulp, sob	<i>jásce</i> , squirrel
<i>gráðe</i> , notions	<i>haksá</i> , to hiccough	<i>jásso</i> , indeed
<i>gr^egg</i> , grog	<i>hassá</i> , hoist up	<i>jáúlá</i> , talk nonsense
<i>gráðd</i> , coffee-grounds	<i>heðls</i> , quite	<i>jél</i> , ravine
<i>gráps'n</i> , course	<i>heft</i> , delay	<i>jése</i> , saggy, open
<i>grús</i> , gravel	<i>ho^aruá</i> , swell	<i>jukt</i> , rheumatism
<i>gr^eyltá</i> , throw	<i>hu (v hást)</i> , haste	<i>jilt</i> , fine
<i>gr^eyltá</i> , kettle	<i>huá</i> , cap	<i>jýss</i> , heavens!
<i>gr^eá</i> , growing grain	<i>huk</i> , squatting	<i>jer</i> , excellent
<i>gáðdottá</i> , goddaugh-	<i>húksá</i> , recall	<i>jáls</i> , one who talks
ter	<i>húldrá</i> , fairy	nonsense
<i>gúst</i> , gust of wind	<i>húlkata</i> , rough (of	<i>kábbá</i> , to chop
<i>grulá</i> , yell	ground)	<i>Káðdjce</i> , keg
<i>gár</i> , cloud of dust	<i>húntará</i> , waste time	<i>kámmár</i> , privy
<i>Háð'l</i> , slope	<i>húrkata</i> , frozen rough	<i>kánná</i> , sb., can
<i>háðly</i> , a dance	<i>húrra</i> , troll	<i>káppást</i> , to race
<i>háð'n</i> , pasture	<i>huská</i> , swing	<i>kará</i> , rake
<i>háð'l</i> , hail	<i>huttatu</i> , alas!	<i>kársle</i> , imitating a
<i>hámlá</i> , move	<i>hýðlá</i> , shelf	man
<i>hándjrtls</i> , weapon	<i>hýðná</i> , corner	<i>kássá</i> , case
<i>hántérá</i> , handle	<i>hýklá</i> , to fawn	<i>káre</i> , shower
<i>hárká</i> , be weak and	<i>hýpsá</i> , a gad-about	<i>ke'st</i> , where
ailing	<i>hýrpá</i> , wench	<i>kláff</i> , leaf of a table
<i>hárm</i> , angry	<i>h^eysá</i> , to house	<i>klánsá</i> , talk with a
<i>háské</i> , wild	<i>h^eyljá</i> , sit squatting	guttural r
<i>hát'l</i> , hazel	<i>hæs</i> , grain-rack	<i>klákká</i> , to beat
<i>háú segg</i> , control one-	<i>holá</i> , flatter	<i>klápsá</i> , to slap
self	<i>hørals</i> , fittingly	<i>klepp</i> , gaff-hook
<i>háú</i> , meadow	<i>høráð'l</i> , a plane	<i>klæssá</i> , to dash
<i>háæs</i> , hoarse	<i>hálá</i> , hollow	<i>klákká</i> , to snap

<i>klykå</i> , clink (glasses)	<i>krak</i> , weakling	<i>luskå</i> , sneak about
<i>klurrå</i> , rattle	<i>krøtjå</i> , bend	<i>lyktu</i> , lightning
<i>kløss</i> , close	<i>kūmpåūs</i> , fellow	<i>lårk</i> , switch
<i>klūk</i> , cluck	<i>kūssomar</i> , neverthe-	<i>l'gytt</i> , audible
<i>klurø</i> , gawk	less	<i>lån</i> , barn
<i>kløyså</i> , quid	<i>kråuså</i> , pimple	<i>Māmå</i> , to mean
<i>kljv</i> , a frame for a	<i>kråtjv</i> , kindling	<i>månsk(r)å</i> , moisten
load on a horse's	<i>kråpnå</i> , swell up	the dry malt
back	<i>krølp</i> , whelp	<i>måslå</i> , frame
<i>klavn</i> , ill	<i>krètçd'l</i> , quilt	<i>målde</i> , more than
<i>klåv</i> , a cleft	<i>krikkv</i> , lively	<i>mårådno</i> , mares
<i>knårt</i> , knot	<i>kr'iskrå</i> , whisper	<i>måså</i> , tire
<i>knås</i> , smithereens	<i>kånå</i> , woman	<i>måtje</i> , mate
<i>knçddjå</i> , neigh	<i>kåt</i> , little room	<i>måtcuå</i> , one who is
<i>knçppå</i> , to button	<i>Lådd</i> , urchin	always hungry
<i>knikt</i> , knave	<i>lågkv</i> , fitting	<i>måssåm</i> , brass
<i>knipså</i> , to snap	<i>långå</i> , to hire	<i>mçggå</i> , wench
<i>knårug</i> , knotty	<i>lårv</i> , brat	<i>mçldçr</i> , grist
<i>knjysk</i> , moss on trees	<i>låtjv</i> , brine	<i>mçltå</i> , make malt
<i>knjta</i> , cozy	<i>låtå</i> , hant	<i>måūfåū</i> , in vain
<i>kçdlåtå</i> , hornless	<i>lårkå</i> , walk lazily	<i>måūtå</i> , you see
<i>kçlås</i> , how	<i>låtūtt</i> , tune	<i>mçskå</i> , mesh
<i>kçrg</i> , basket	<i>lçå</i> , to move	<i>mçutt</i> , wholly
<i>kçrtjøn</i> , neither	<i>lçitå</i> , obey	<i>måtlå</i> , mumble
<i>ko^{us}</i> , astray	<i>lçns</i> , lacking	<i>mått</i> , wholly
<i>ko^{uså} (sçg)</i> , sit cosy	<i>lçpp</i> , piece of cloth	<i>mjltjå</i> , a porridge
<i>kråfså</i> , scrape	<i>lçrråv</i> , saddle-blanket	<i>mjynå</i> , eves
<i>kråmpe</i> , a hook	<i>lçspå</i> , lisp	<i>mjyså</i> , whey
<i>krånkv</i> , ill	<i>lçst</i> , pretends	<i>mjysså</i> , miss
<i>kråū</i> , corner	<i>lkkå</i> , budge	<i>mår</i> , mellow
<i>kr'ia</i> , rejoice	<i>lykå</i> , slink	<i>måitjå</i> , make soft
<i>kr'im</i> , cold in one's	<i>lune</i> , mild	<i>måkå</i> , clean the stalls
head	<i>ljo^{vr}</i> , smoke-vent in	of manure
<i>krås</i> , crushed mass	the roof	<i>Någ'l</i> , nail
<i>krøpnå</i> , shrink	<i>ljo^{ustor}</i> , fishing-spear	<i>nånnå</i> , to wave to
<i>krms</i> , circle	<i>lçg'n</i> , calm	<i>nåskå</i> , munch
<i>kråks'n</i> , lacking	<i>låks</i> , abruptly	<i>nçmmv</i> , near
<i>krus</i> , pitcher	<i>lun</i> , cozy	<i>nçmt</i> , strictly
<i>krjtar</i> , cattle	<i>lårå</i> , be nosing about	<i>nçss</i> , promontory

<i>nubbá</i> , boundary-stone	<i>rátjja</i> , to comb	the bark
<i>nomme</i> (<i>ner</i>), nearly	<i>rakkár</i> , rascal	<i>ségá</i> , to lag
<i>noⁿn</i> , afternoon	<i>rápá</i> , fall, slide	<i>setters</i> , seltzer
<i>núppá</i> , to pluck	<i>rappe</i> , quick	<i>sinná</i> , angry
<i>nuská</i> , moss	<i>rás</i> , land-slip	<i>sirdáules</i> , especially
<i>njkk</i> , whim	<i>räst</i> , row	<i>surissá</i> , cricket
<i>njlá</i> , hesitate	<i>rätt</i> , entirely	<i>skádle</i> , scull
<i>n^eysá</i> , sneeze	<i>rétá</i> , scratch	<i>skámle</i> , shameful
<i>nön</i> , need	<i>rikká</i> , budge	<i>skáple</i> , proper
<i>namé</i> , talent	<i>riksá</i> , whimper	<i>skárr</i> , bare mountain
<i>námó</i> (<i>ner</i>), nearly	<i>rispá</i> , scratch	<i>skáttu</i> , I wonder
<i>när</i> , nave	<i>rissá</i> , to scratch	<i>skáúró</i> , swath
<i>Oklá</i> , ankles	<i>ristá</i> , to shake	<i>skráúl</i> , to squall
<i>elbega</i> , elbow	<i>rog'n</i> , spawn	<i>skréá</i> , land-slip, fall
<i>elm</i> , ugly	<i>rúbb</i> (<i>e stúbb</i>), stock (and stone)	of rock-mass
<i>epsá</i> , awful	<i>rúdlá</i> , to tumble	<i>skrer</i> , crotch
<i>orgnist</i> , organist	<i>rúggá</i> , to rock	<i>skrúbbá</i> , scrub
<i>orc</i> , hand-scythe	<i>ruká</i> , to break	<i>skrúkká</i> , wrinkle
<i>o^ssá</i> , to ooze	<i>rúkká</i> , wrinkle	<i>skruu</i> , lean
<i>Páuká</i> , to point	<i>rúmpá</i> , tail	<i>skröplá</i> , unfortunate
<i>páus</i> , fire-place	<i>rúmsτέρá</i> , play havoc	<i>skúbbá</i> , rub against
<i>páuk</i> , poker	<i>rúss^einá</i> , raisin	<i>skúl</i> , husk
<i>páúsko</i> , Easter	<i>rutá</i> , pane of glass	<i>skúmpá</i> , shove
<i>p^eiská</i> , whip	<i>rútlá</i> , make noise	<i>skúmrugg</i> , twilight
<i>pjáuká</i> , be busy to no purpose	<i>rýmá</i> , abseond	<i>skrettá</i> , squirt
<i>plent</i> , indeed	<i>rýmmá</i> , ridge	<i>skáá</i> , look
<i>po^utegráf</i> , photograp-	<i>rýssjá</i> , peel	<i>slábbá</i> , 'slobber'
pher	<i>rýttjá</i> , jerk	<i>sláms</i> , a sloven
<i>práuk</i> , sermon	<i>raká</i> , loaf	<i>slárk</i> , a sloven
<i>prákkár</i> , slow-minded fellow	<i>rapá</i> , cow-dung	<i>sléntá</i> , slant
<i>prettá</i> , prank	<i>rarun</i> , mountain ash	<i>sléttá</i> , to dash
<i>pekká</i> , to nag at	<i>rarutá</i> , bellow	<i>sl^eyá</i> , lazy lout
<i>páso</i> , bag	<i>rúiná</i> , try, strain	<i>sláuro</i> , lazy fellow
<i>Rábbe</i> , a rocky barren spot	<i>rútá</i> , shed (hair)	<i>sláísá</i> , a sloven
<i>ráçla</i> , really	<i>Sábbe</i> , big burly fellow	<i>smáutjá</i> , to ingratiate oneself
	<i>sáktá</i> , slowly	<i>smále</i> , sheep, goat
	<i>sáre</i> , moisture under	<i>smátrá</i> , smack one's lips

<i>smáttá</i> , smack one's lips	<i>spjo^ulɔ</i> , shuttle	<i>s^oytá</i> , worry
<i>sm^eitá</i> , slink away	<i>sprátjɛ</i> , juniper	<i>sjinnáũntɔ</i> , from the south
<i>snább</i> , bit	<i>spr^eitt</i> , spirits	<i>sarlábo^ut</i> , b l e s s i n g,
<i>snáddá</i> , pipe	<i>spr^eitjǎ</i> , spread	boon
<i>snárá</i> , to slice off	<i>spåus</i> , bung	<i>sǎĩlamb</i> , female lamb
<i>snåus</i> , frame of staves for the grain	<i>spår</i> , tail of fish	<i>sjǎmpånn</i> , champagne
<i>snåská</i> , snatch	<i>spjǣtá</i> , knit	<i>sjǎnplá</i> , shamble
<i>snéd^l</i> , small scythe	<i>stáná</i> , stop	along
<i>snedⁿ</i> , neat, quick	<i>st^eirá</i> , stare	<i>sjǎnplá</i> , shamble
<i>sn^eipá</i> , uppish woman	<i>sterrá</i> , struggle against	along
<i>sn^eitjen</i> , sneaking	<i>strántá</i> , to pout, whimper	<i>sj^ei</i> , snow-shoe
<i>sn^erká</i> , curdle	<i>stáká</i> , be busy with	<i>sjeltá</i> , skull
<i>sn^erpá</i> , awn	<i>strétá</i> , struggle against	<i>sjelrugd</i> , squint-eyed
<i>sn^ertá</i> , barely touch	<i>strimlá</i> , strip	<i>sjétⁿ</i> , soiled
<i>snikká</i> , do carpenter- ing	<i>stússlɔ</i> , unattractive, in poverty	<i>sjiljá</i> , distinguish
<i>snippá</i> , cry	<i>stjddljɔ</i> , awfully	<i>sjin^erá</i> , put oneself out, trouble
<i>sniss</i> , zigzag	<i>stjnn</i> , stitch	<i>sjjunná</i> , understand
<i>snutt</i> , trick	<i>stj^rkná</i> , harden	<i>sjjns</i> , aslant
<i>snorr</i> , snot	<i>stol</i> , mountain dairy	<i>sjækɛ</i> , thills
<i>snúpt</i> , verily	<i>stóttjá</i> , get a shock	<i>sjǎitá</i> , join, lengthen
<i>snúrklotɔ</i> , knotted	<i>størup</i> , bowl	<i>sjǎitɛslarus</i> , reck- less
<i>snuská</i> , be n o s i n g about	<i>stárá</i> , house	<i>Tåg^l</i> , hair of horse's tail when cut off
<i>snj^rpá</i> , an uppish woman	<i>såmlá</i> , waste; drink	<i>tågná</i> , become silent
<i>snátⁿ</i> , silenced, em- barrassed	<i>sånt</i> , broken	<i>tånn</i> , iron rod
<i>sokná</i> , to sound for	<i>suslá</i> , be given to drunkenness	<i>tåkst</i> , tax
<i>soks</i> , scissors	<i>såtlá</i> , splash	<i>tåũs</i> , thawed out
<i>sopp</i> , moss	<i>sutrá</i> , whimper	<i>t^eingá</i> , engage
<i>sørp</i> , sweepings	<i>svéd^l</i> , ice in the road	<i>t^entɛ</i> , satisfied (with)
<i>spånkclérá</i> , play the dude, do nothing	<i>svégá</i> , whip	<i>t^eutá</i> , to toot
<i>spékɛ</i> , smoked (meat)	<i>svá</i> , bare sloping rock	<i>toddɪ</i> , toddy
<i>sp^ent</i> , completely	<i>s^eyn</i> , sight	<i>tod^l</i> , duty, toll
<i>spétjɛ</i> , = <i>spékɛ</i>	<i>sjltá</i> , pickled pork	<i>todná</i> , become dry
	<i>sjjrpá</i> , soaked bran for the cattle	<i>tråkká</i> , tramp (on)
		<i>tråkst</i> , at once
		<i>tråst</i> , at once

<i>träs</i> , bundle of twigs	<i>tjè</i> , young goat	<i>rékä</i> , week
<i>tregä</i> , regret	<i>tjebbä</i> , bundle of twigs	<i>reckk</i> , off
<i>tr^eutä</i> , pouted lips	<i>tjednä</i> , kernel	<i>rellhy</i> , a porridge
<i>tridlä</i> , tumble	<i>tjem</i> , accessible	<i>relt</i> , trump
<i>tränä</i> , trot	<i>tjeppäst</i> , strive, work	<i>retteg</i> , indeed
<i>träussig</i> , stubborn	hard at	<i>vernä</i> , weaving
<i>trovä</i> , pole, rod	<i>tjerrä</i> , cart	<i>rés'n</i> , wilted
<i>trut</i> , pouted lips	<i>tjessä</i> , withy frame	<i>verran</i> , loom
<i>træst</i> , firm	<i>tjetthy</i> , kitten	<i>rippä</i> , bob up
<i>tr^eynä</i> , snout	<i>tjettä</i> , female cat	<i>rittä</i> , to wind
(i) <i>tūd'n</i> , around	<i>tjerle</i> , rolling pin	<i>rrätä</i> , ditch
<i>tåll</i> , foolish person	<i>tjudhy</i> , young goat	<i>rrant'n</i> , cross
<i>tåmlä</i> , go about doing	<i>tjudnä</i> , to churn	<i>rjlä</i> , to fix
little or nothing	<i>tjitt</i> , putty	<i>ratjä</i> , little girl
(i) <i>tj^etusk</i> , (not) to	<i>tjukä</i> , a (cake of)	<i>völä</i> = <i>vjlä</i>
be despised	cheese	<i>väik</i> , weak
<i>tuslä</i> , walk about do-	<i>tjylä</i> , to cool	<i>Ykt</i> , afternoon lunch
ing little things	<i>tj^eytä</i> , brag	<i>jmtä</i> , to hint
<i>tust</i> , flail	<i>tjyrä</i> , ice-coating	<i>jnjä</i> , have young ones
<i>tussjon</i> , ailing	<i>tjate</i> , giddiness, gay-	(said of cats)
<i>t^eyl</i> , foolish fellow	ness	<i>jnsjä</i> , to wish
<i>t^eylä</i> , foolish woman	<i>tjoä</i> , trout	<i>jstä</i> , make cheese
<i>t^eynä</i> , lose	<i>Umküls</i> , head over	<i>jvæ</i> , over
<i>tjyttjon</i> , sensitive	heels	<i>Eve</i> , long time
<i>tage</i> , withies	<i>jndälä</i> , strange	<i>Örandä</i> , exceedingly,
<i>tær</i> , smell	<i>jndöla</i> , strange	diminutively; only
<i>tæus</i> , wench	<i>Vämp</i> , wing	used with <i>l^eite</i> , 'lit-
<i>tägä</i> , drying-cloth	<i>säl</i> , choice	tle'
<i>täigä</i> , stretch	<i>räl'n</i> , stiff with cold	<i>örslä</i> , dizziness
<i>täir</i> , thaw-weather	<i>ränd^e</i> , accustomed	<i>æukä</i> , dumpling
<i>täkä</i> , pork-rind	<i>räntä</i> , lack	(<i>mät-</i>) <i>aul</i> , one who
<i>tjänjä</i> , bowl with two	<i>räsä</i> , talk nonsense	is always hungry, a
ears to carry it by	<i>ræssä</i> , wade	voracious eater
<i>tjävrä</i> , left hand	<i>rätlä</i> , wander about	<i>æurä</i> , pl., trout
<i>tjäke</i> , cheek	<i>räng</i> , puss	<i>äil^eddjä</i> , destroy
<i>tjäksä</i> , talk nonsense	<i>rängä</i> , venture	<i>äismäd'l</i> , alone
<i>tjämp'l</i> , quarrel	<i>räül</i> , a foolish person	<i>äräüntä</i> , <i>äräüttä</i> , from
<i>tjäükä</i> , be uselessly	<i>räültä</i> , talk foolishly	above
active	<i>r^eingsträ</i> , left hand	

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